

# THE NATIONAL Wool Grower

VOLUME XXXVIII

FEBRUARY, 1948

NUMBER 2



SOME OF THE LOVELY WINNERS IN THE MAKE-IT YOURSELF WITH-WOOL CONTEST.

Elizabeth Bryan (center) of Salt Lake City took the grand prize (\$400 scholarship and \$100 savings bond). The three first prizes (\$100 savings bonds) were awarded to Elizabeth Ann Dennison of Santa Maria, California (lower left) in the dress division; Margaret Cain of Casper, Wyoming (lower right) in the suit section; and Alice Sugimoto of Bozeman, Montana (upper right) in the coat division. Caroline Zajac of Portland, Oregon (upper left) was one of the winners of \$50 savings bonds. For other awards, see page 25.

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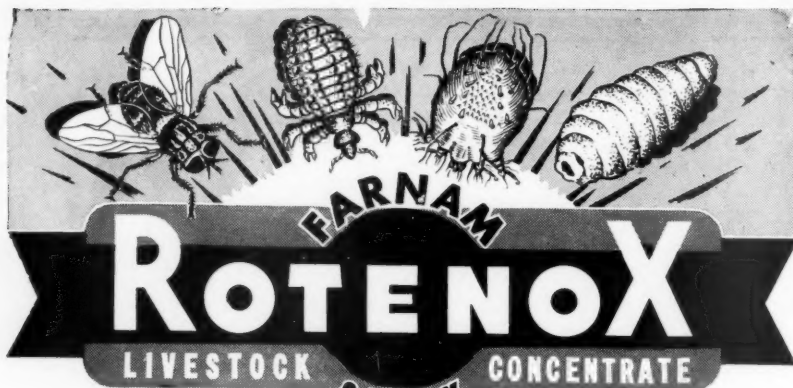
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## The Cutting Chute

### Idaho Wool Schools

Two wool schools, one at Idaho Falls on February 26, and the other at Shoshone on February 28, are expected to draw large attendances. They are sponsored by the University of Idaho, the Extension Service of the U. S. D. A., and the U. S. Experiment Station at Dubois, Idaho.

### Nevada Range Field Station

Range livestock research is to be expanded in Nevada through the construction of a range field station, to be known as Knoll Creek Station, north of Wells in Elko County, Nevada. It is located on public domain range and includes 25 acres under fence. Four Quonset huts and 24 separate corrals for the experimental feeding of livestock have been set up. Charles E. Fleming is director of the station.

### More PCAs Fully Farmer Owned

By early January of this year, 31 of the Nation's 504 Production Credit Associations had retired their Government-owned stock and thereby became completely the property of their member borrowers. The 31st PCA to retire its Government-held stock was the Montana Livestock Association, which provides credit largely to sheep and cattle raisers. The other 30 member-owned PCAs are scattered widely over the Nation and cover a variety of agricultural operations. In addition to the 31 PCAs that are fully paid out, there are 106 more now that own 75 percent of their capital stock.

### Cutter Bulletin Available

"The Control of Animal Diseases" is the title of a booklet recently issued by Cutter Laboratories of Berkeley, California. Only slightly larger than pocket-book size, this bulletin contains valuable information in concentrated form on numerous diseases that reduce the stockmen's profit annually. Copies may be obtained by writing Cutter Laboratories, Berkeley, California.

### Soil Conserving Pastures and Hay Crops

Professor F. B. Morrison, well-known authority on livestock feeds, declares that the increased use of land for soil conserving pasture and hay crops is one of the prime considerations facing agriculture today. The relative economy of various livestock in producing human food is another important consideration.

### Harry Petrie

Harry Petrie, one of the best known stockmen in the West, died at his home in Santa Ana, California, January 13, 1948. He had been in poor health for some time. Mr. Petrie was one of the first managers of the Denver Union Stock Yards and one of the organizers of the Denver Live Stock Show. He also served as manager of the Golconda Cattle Company in Nevada and as manager, from 1920 to 1925, of the Union Land and Cattle Company at Reno. However, he gained his widest prominence among sheep and cattlemen of the country as head of the drouth cattle and sheep buying program in 1934. Mrs. Petrie and two sons survive.

The National Wool Grower



### First Contracting of Texas Wools

The first 1948 contracting of twelve-month wools in Texas was reported around the middle of January—250,000 pounds at 50 cents net to the grower. Nelson Johnson, Texas representative for Albert A. Schneider, Inc., of Boston, handled the transactions it is reported. Two lots of Nevada wools were also reported contracted at Elko at 45 cents.

In Northern California 15,000 fleeces of 12-months' wool, half-blood and fine, was recently contracted at 45 cents a pound. Some later contracts have been reported at 48 cents.

### Mountain Wool Council Established

Out of a Governor's Conference in Denver on January 24, the Rocky Mountain Wool Council came into being. Its chief purpose to develop a new western wool industry, the group set up a freight rate committee, composed of the governors, attorney-generals and the heads of public utilities commissions in the states represented on the Council—Colorado, Wyoming, New Mexico and Montana. Idaho and Utah are being invited to join.

### New Farm Research Projects

The U. S. Department of Agriculture announced on January 22 approval of four more projects under the Research and Marketing Act: 1) the study of the effect of production risk on farm cost and income and ways of reducing the cost of these risks; 2) a study of what factors affect the use of electricity on farms and how greater use of electricity can increase earning ability; 3) the economic effects of transportation costs on agriculture; and 4) how can transportation of farm products be improved.

### New President of National Council of Farmer Cooperatives

Henry H. Rathburn, New Hartford, New York, president of the 27,000-member Dairy-men's League Cooperative Association, is the new president of the National Council of Farmer Cooperatives. He succeeds Quentin Reynolds as head of the Council.

### By-Products of the Meat Processing Industry

Wilson & Company has recently issued reprints of an article on by-products in the meat processing industry, published in the Cattleman magazine for October. Mr. H. A. Henneman is the author.

### On Use of DDT

The Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, in its annual report, does not recommend that plants and parts of plants treated with DDT be fed to livestock until more is known about its effect. The report points out that DDT may be excreted in the milk and accumulated in the fat of animals to which feed or forage bearing DDT residues is fed. Even less information is yet available concerning possible hazardous effects of the newer insecticidal materials to man, animals and soils. In almost no instance has it been found possible to recommend the use of these newer materials.

### More Parasites Found in Fenced-in Sheep

Wyoming State Experiment Station reports that pasture-raised sheep kept on

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**Affiliated Organizations**  
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**Western South Dakota Sheep Growers Association**  
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**Wyoming Wool Growers Association**  
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fenced-in range have a more severe infestation of internal parasites than those flocks herded in open range. Pasture-raised sheep harbor on the average from 18 to 19 times as many damaging internal parasites as range sheep.

### Utah Man Honored by Hampshire Association

E. H. Street, prominent Hampshire breeder of Richfield, Utah, was placed in the presidency of the American Hampshire Sheep Breeders Association at the annual meeting of the board of that organization on December 3. Alexander Meeks, Burkes Garden, Virginia, was named vice president, and Mrs. Helen Tyler Belote was continued as secretary-treasurer.

### Corriedales from Australia

Ernest and Donald Ramstetter have recently received one ram and two ewes from the famous Guthrie Corriedale flock in Australia. The buck is a son of the ram which holds the \$5,000 Australian price record.

### Sheep Shearers Union Announces 1948 Price Schedule

On January 30, 1948, the National Executive Board of the Sheep Shearers Union of North America, set the prices of shearing for the year 1948 as follows: for machine shearing, 25 cents and board or 29 cents where board is not furnished; for blade shearing, 30 cents per head and board or 34 cents where board is not furnished.

### Seek Utah Ordnance Plant for Wool Processing

The top bid for the surplus Utah ordnance plant was made by R. C. Elliott, wool handler, Salt Lake City, and Jack Golden, Santa Monica, California, industrialist, according to the Salt Lake Tribune of January 31. They offered \$1,500,000 for the plant as against \$720,000, the second highest bid, which was made by John M. Wallace, Salt Lake City banker. If their bid is accepted, Mr. Elliott said, he and Mr. Golden intend to use four medium-sized buildings for a tannery, wool processing plant, and fertilizer plant. They agreed to pay 20 percent down and the balance over a ten-year period.

### Emory Smith in California

Emory C. Smith of Salt Lake City, manager and partner of the livestock firm of M. A. Smith and Son of Utah, and his wife, Verland E. Smith of Salt Lake City, who was recently elected president of the Utah Women's Auxiliary, left February 9 for an extended vacation trip to Southern California. While there Mr. Smith will contact packers in relation to contracting the firm's 1948 fall lamb crop, which is widely known for uniform superior quality.

Accompanying Mr. and Mrs. Smith are Mr. and Mrs. Reynold V. Wixom of Brigham City, Utah. Mrs. Wixom is a daughter of M. A. Smith. Mr. Wixom fed lambs in Imperial Valley during the winter season of 1945-46 and now owns and operates a year round 1000-head steer spread on his ranches at Wells, Nevada. He plans to put a choice, high finish on these steers in Imperial Valley this next winter, for California markets.

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VOL. XXXVIII

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**FEBRUARY, 1948**

509 Pacific National Life Building  
Salt Lake City 1, Utah

J. M. Jones  
Irene Young

Editors

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**SUBSCRIPTION RATES**—Payment of dues in the National Wool Growers Association includes a year's subscription to the National Wool Grower. Dues and subscriptions are received along with state association dues by the secretaries shown for the following states: Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, South Dakota, Texas, Utah, Washington and Wyoming. To non-members \$5.00 per year. Entered as Second Class Matter, January, 1913, at the Post Office at Salt Lake City, Utah, under the Act of March 3, 1879. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103. Act of October 3, 1917, authorized August 23, 1918.

The National Wool Grower



A Washington and Oregon group lunching in the Coffee Shop at the Hotel Utah. From left to right, Mrs. R. A. Jackson, A. E. (Ernie) Lawson and R. A. Jackson, secretary and president of the Washington Wool Growers Association; and Walter A. Holt, secretary of the Oregon Wool Growers Association.



Part of the South Dakota delegation line up for the Camera Man. Left to right, Joe Trotter, Dave Widdoss, Dewey Heinbaugh, Ray Helmer, John Widdoss, and Otto J. Wolff.

## At The 1948 Convention

As most of the addresses at the National Convention will appear in forthcoming issues of the *National Wool Grower*, no attempt is made to give complete coverage in this report in any instance. Also the story of the American Meat Council is given separately.

For our candid camera shots we are indebted to Assistant Secretary E. E. Marsh.

TO put the facts about the sheep industry before the public, to start an educational program on lamb, and to set up a wool industry committee, are the three new projects for the National Wool Growers Association resulting from its five-day convention in Salt Lake City, Utah (January 25 to 29, 1948). President Pauly called the members' attention to the necessity for such a program in his annual address (printed in full in this issue), and the resolutions covering his proposals were approved by the convention.

### Public Relations

While long recognized, the need for a public relations division in the Association has been so intensified during the past year through the distorted picture placed before the public by magazines of national scope and the daily press, both in connection with the wool legislation and with public land use, that action has become imperative. The

Wyoming and Oregon Wool Growers Associations have already doubled their membership dues to cover this work, and representatives of other State organizations indicated at the concluding meeting of the Association's Executive Committee on the 29th, that the necessary financial support would be given by their groups.

To make the initial study for putting this program into effect, President Pauly appointed a committee with Reynold A. Seaverson, president of the Wyoming Association as chairman, and President John H. Breckenridge of the Idaho Association and Walter A. Holt, Oregon secretary, as members. This group met with Secretary Jones on the 30th for a preliminary view of the proposal and will confer again sometime in March.

### Lamb Education

First steps in the lamb educational project have already been taken by the Lamb Industry Committee, on which is represented producers, feeders, packers and retailers. The producers' share of the funds necessary for this program is to come by increasing the per-car deduction from lamb and sheep shipments from 25 to 75 cents. The extra 50 cents is to be used by the National Live Stock and Meat Board in carrying out a specific program with educational institu-

tions approved by the Lamb Industry Committee.

Individual growers, of course, can help materially in this by requesting the firms handling their shipments to make the 75-cents-per-car deduction. While lamb outlets may be adequate now, the fact that it does not have its proper place in relation to beef and pork, even in present short supplies, cries the need for doing some real educational work.

R. C. Pollock, general manager of the Livestock and Meat Board, on special request, arrived at the convention in time to cover briefly the Board's general work on lamb and that proposed under the specific educational program.

### National Wool Committee

Objectives of the National Wool Industry Committee will be to coordinate as far as possible the thinking and actions pertaining to the entire wool industry. Such a committee will of course need the support of all branches of the industry.

Reiteration in firm language of the Association's lifelong belief that in strong tariff lies the greatest protection for the industry, its decision that meat rationing and price controls, if reimposed, would be ineffective and lead to more serious conditions through the operations of black markets, were also in-





Two stalwart association members and prominent sheep breeders: Dr. H. C. Gardiner, left, owner of the Mt. Haggin Land and Livestock Company, Anaconda, Montana, known for its fine Hampshires and Columbias, and James Laidlaw of Boise, Idaho, noted Suffolk and Panama breeder.

cluded in the platform and program for 1948.

#### Officers

No change was made in the official set-up of the National Wool Growers Association. Sylvan J. Pauly of Deer Lodge, Montana, will continue as president during 1948, with the following vice presidents: T. C. Bacon, Twin Falls, Idaho; Harry J. Devereaux, Rapid City, South Dakota; Ray W. Willoughby, San Angelo, Texas; John A. Reed, Kemmerer, Wyoming, and Howard Vaughn, Dixon, California.

Added to the list of honorary presidents for life was the name of G. N. Winder of Craig, Colorado, immediate past president. This was done with unanimous approval at the first session of the convention, when R. C. Rich of Burley, Idaho, also an honorary president of the Association, in proposing Mr. Winder's name, cited the fact that no one more richly merited the honor than did Mr. Winder, with his great leadership.

J. M. Jones and E. E. Marsh continue as secretary-treasurer and assistant secretary.

Membership of the Executive Committee for 1948, in addition to the officers of the Association, is made up as follows: Robert W. Lockett, Arizona; Harry Petersen, California; E. P. Hazard, Colorado; John H. Breckenridge, Idaho; W. A. Denecke, Montana; E. R. Marvel, Nevada; Floyd W. Lee, New Mexico; Ira D. Staggs, Oregon; Ward H. Van Horn, South Dakota; Clayton Puckett, Texas; Don Clyde, Utah; A. R. Bohoskey, Washington; Reynold A. Seaverson, Wyoming.

To handle the work in Washington, the Executive Committee named J. B. Wilson as chairman, with the President, Vice Presidents and Secretary as members of the Legislative Committee. The employment of Chas. E. Blaine and his son, Calvin L., of Phoenix, Arizona, as traffic and assistant traffic specialists, was also approved by the executive group.

It was a convention-weary group, close to 700 strong, that overflowed the Lafayette Ballroom the last night (the 29th), to dine, dance and see what the lovely young home-sewing contestants had done with their product, wool; but actually the convention sessions were no more numerous (four half-days for the National and one half-day for the American Wool Council), than at previous such gatherings.

#### Public Land Session

There were good attendances and keen interest at all the meetings. It remained, however, for the public land session to bring out a real argument, with J. A. Reed (Wyoming) in the chair at this meeting on Wednesday afternoon, and leading out with a tribute to the House Subcommittee on Public Lands, of which Congressman Barrett of his state is chairman. It was Dr. R. R. Renne, president of the Montana State College, who struck the match that lit the fire under the question of private ownership of public lands.

Talking on the subject "What's Ahead for Agriculture?" Dr. Renne pointed out that excessive taxes on grazing lands in the West, the fact that much of the area is unsuitable for division into units to be operated as single enterprises, and the opposition of the public in general to turning these lands into private ownership on account of their variety or multiplicity of uses, made the time an inopportune one to advocate private ownership. The hour's discussion brought out the idea of owning these lands in cooperative groups, but this, it was pointed out by some operators, would not have any effect on excessive tax assessments. The only agreement reached was that unity among the users of the public lands was the essential necessary to a proper solution of the problem, and one of the things holding that up was lack of understanding of the objective sought. As one of the men who proposed private ownership, G. N. Winder, past president of the National Association, declared that the proposal did not include scuttling of the Taylor Grazing Act, nor



John H. Breckenridge (left) and M. C. Claar, president and secretary, respectively, of the Idaho Association, ready for work on the Lamb Marketing Committee.

forcing anyone to buy the lands who did not want them. The proposal, he said, was simply to amend the Act to allow a livestock permittee to purchase the lands if he so desired. No reference to private ownership is made in the report of the Committee on Public Lands.

#### Processing Wool in the West

Governor Herbert B. Maw of Utah struck a pleasant note in his address of welcome for those interested in the industrial development of the West, particularly in regard to the processing of wool and lamb. With the expansion of the wool industry and other agricultural pursuits curtailed in a large part of the western area, by lack of water and other unfavorable land characteristics, the Governor pointed out that in order for the industry and the prosperity of the country to be expanded, we must look to new fields of activity.

"We can find them if we can work together in processing what we have in the West into finished products," the Governor declared. "Practically all of the wool you raise is sent to the eastern seaboard to be processed. I cannot see why it can't be washed and processed here so that your profits may be expanded and many of the difficulties you have, eliminated. Much of what we raise here in the form of meat is sent away. With the population of the Nation moving West, with twenty or thirty millions of people in the near future settling in these Western States—and with so many possibilities in the Southern States, I cannot see why meat can't be put into its final form here so that employment might be provided for our people and so that those who

are engaged in industries like yours can look forward to more permanent security."

Mr. Paul Etchepare of Wilkins and Company, as a representative of the Western Wool Handlers Association, spoke convincingly of the gains to be achieved from warehousing, grading and processing wool in the West, while Mr. Sam Lukens of Edgehill-Lukens, Boston, presented some factors favoring continuation of the eastern seaboard as a general concentration point.

#### Wool Session

The latter point of view was also that of Mr. C. J. Fawcett, general manager of the National Wool Marketing Corporation, whose discussion on wool marketing affairs is presented in this issue. He held that while there is a definite shift of industry south and westward, the New England States still have a little of the edge in furnishing proper outlets for the wool end of the sheepmen's efforts. During the wool session (Thursday morning, the 29th), over which Vice President Willoughby of Texas presided, Dr. Harry C. Trelogan, assistant to the Administrator of the Research and Marketing Act, U. S. D. A., explained the provisions of that measure and the projects for wool, lamb and related subjects now in the process of being set up under the Act. Frank D. Cronin, chief of the Wool Division, U. S. D. A., also took part in the discussion at this session.

#### Lamb Session

Armour's unique plan for bringing

greater comprehension to the East of the problems of the western livestock industry was announced at the opening of the lamb session on Wednesday morning by Walter Netsch, vice president of Armour & Company; namely, carefully organized two-week trips to cover representative areas in the West for typical leaders of eastern thought, such as editors, journalists, magazine writers, radio commentators, educators, religious leaders, executives of other businesses, meat retailers, representatives of consumer groups and labor unions, career men in Government services, eastern Congressmen and Senators, as well as public leaders of all types. To assure success, Mr. Netsch said, the helpful cooperation of the members of the livestock industry would be necessary.

In his important statement, Dr. Wesley Hardenbergh, president of the American Meat Institute, declared that meat controls would mean black markets. Meat prices, he said, are not inflationary themselves but merely an indicator of inflationary trends caused by far more influencing factors. He also pointed out that it was unfair to single out meat in the present situation. The attempt to save wheat to save Europe, by eating less meat, Dr. Hardenbergh also considered as a fallacy, because the great bulk of meat is produced by other feed than wheat. The great concern of the packing industry over the requirement that the fee for Federal inspection of meat must be met by the packers, was indicated by the Institute President.



M. P. Espil of Glendale, Arizona, represented his State Association at the convention meetings.

Recent contributions from research projects on wool and sheep in New Zealand, South Africa and the United States were presented by Dr. J. F. Wilson of the University of California. His talk will come out in a future issue of the Wool Grower.

The movies also made the convention—and proved to be one of its most in-



Sayers Farmer (left), first vice president of the Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers Association, tells a funny one to some fellow Texans: (left to right) E. F. McEntire of Sterling, W. R. Joyce of Fort Worth, and J. T. Davis of Sterling.



Celso Madarieta (left), wool and lamb buyer, and Pete Elia, sheepman, both of Elko, Nevada.



W. S. Hatch (left), of Woodcross, Utah, and Briant H. Stringham of Vernal, Utah, talk over range conditions.

teresting features. "Sheep Ranching in South Dakota," film made by Otto J. Wolff, Rapid City, covered life on a sheep ranch from lambing days to shipping time, and "Wings after Woolies" was the pictorial log of Mr. and Mrs. Howard Vaughn's trip to the British Isles and the Pyrenees country last summer. These films opened the lamb session of the convention, which was handled by Merle Drake of Idaho in the absence of Vice President Bacon.

Leonard Hay, vice president of the Wyoming Wool Growers Association, responded to the address of welcome at the opening session, and spoke of the innumerable obstacles that threatened the existence of the livestock industry. "It will take much effort," Mr. Hay said, "not only on the part of ourselves but of all the people in the States where the grazing of sheep and cattle is of prime importance in order to overcome these obstacles and make possible the continuation of a business which produces meat and clothing, which are absolutely essential to the well-being of this great Nation of ours in these troubled times."

#### Washington Work

Trials and tribulations attendant upon getting the wool bill of 1947 passed were recounted by Legislative Chairman J. B. Wilson.

"It would have been impossible to pass the wool bill or any other legislation had we not had the support of the different associations and their mem-

Some Nevada and Idaho delegates. Front row (left to right), Tim Butters, Pete Brust and Celso Madarieta, all of Elko, Nevada. Back row (left to right), Tony and Walter Smith and Pete Elia of Elko, and John McMurray of Boise, Idaho.



bers," he said. "Never has any organization or committee received better cooperation, more help than we received from the various member associations of the National Wool Growers Association, and we called on them frequently; . . . but it would also have been impossible to accomplish this result unless the industry had been back of us. I want to thank the western wool handlers, the National Wool Marketing Corporation, who supported the bill and who had representatives in Washington on more than one occasion to help us. I also want to thank the members of Congress who really got the job done."

The Association's work in securing amendment to the Taylor Grazing Act in accordance with the Nicholson report, was one of the Association's most successful Washington activities, Mr. Wilson further said. "We had supposed, and Congress had supposed, that the Grazing Service was going to prepare amendments to the Taylor Act in accordance with the Nicholson report. During the time we were in Washington, members of the National Advisory Board Council, both sheep and cattle members, came down to Washington.

They surveyed the situation and they wanted to be sure that the Grazing Service got enough money appropriated from Congress to operate. Still the Grazing Service or the Department of the Interior didn't make a move. Some of these gentlemen were down there and I see some of them in the audience who went with us to see Congressman Barrett, who is chairman of the Public Lands Subcommittee in the House. After these gentlemen had gone home, Mr. Mollin of the American National came down to Washington and he attended the first two conferences, I be-



Two of the Californians chatting in the Hotel Utah lobby: Harry Petersen, Dixon (left), new California Association president, and J. Kenneth Sexton of Willows, a former California Association president.

lieve, that we had with the representatives of the Interior Department. Mr. Jones and I are the only people, I believe, who attended all of these conferences. It was a touch-and-go affair. After the bill finally passed the House, we had to, and this was done only after the Department of the Interior had seven conferences, all of which we had attended, and agreed on the terms of the bill—go to members of the Appropriations Committee of the House asking for \$300,000 in the sup-



plemental or deficiency appropriation bill for the Grazing Service. The Grazing Service assured us that with that amount of money, they could carry on and give you gentlemen the kind of service you want.

"So, if any credit there be to the amendment to the Taylor Act, it should go first to Congressman Barrett, and then I think Casey Jones and I might even claim just a small share of it. We at least got the job done for you gentlemen and our own committee who could not spend the time in Washington to get the job done. . . .

"There is just one thing I have in mind. You gentlemen will undoubtedly think of a great many things that will need to be on your legislative program. As President Pauly pointed out the bill on support price expires this year and even though Congress extends the Steagall amendment, it won't have anything to do with wool. I am in hopes that if they amend the Steagall amendment, they will modernize parity, but it doesn't seem likely at this time.

"There is one other thing that I think we should give some consideration to, two other things. First, I believe as Mr. Pauly does that the wool growers of this country, and I think a good many people of the country, believe in the principle of a protective government. In my judgment this western country could not have been built up and most of the eastern country, without the benefit of a protective tariff. There may be some who differ with me and if you do, now is the time to get up and say so. I think we must always, in the wool industry, depend upon a protective tariff. . . .

"You have another danger in the reduction of the value of the franc, which may be followed by a reduction in the value of the British pound, and that will take the protection off of wool so fast it will make your head swim. The first understanding with our people in making these agreements was that there wouldn't be any currency devaluation, but it is like everything else. We gave everything we had and received nothing in return. The Trade Agreements Act comes up for extension some time in June. I hope when Congress extends that Act, which they will in my judgment, they will write in some provision taking the power away from the executive, the State Department in this case, and restore it to some commission or board directly under the

control of Congress, subject to the will of Congress, and some yardstick or definition written out in the Act that will tell them exactly what they can do and cannot do.

"To me the danger of the imports of woolens is even worse than the imports of wool, because every pound of woolens imported into this country means that several pounds of wool are concerned, and I was amazed to hear Mr.



Dr. Wesley Hardenbergh, president of the American Meat Institute, Chicago, addressing the convention.

Ackerman say yesterday that the imports of woolen materials from Great Britain in 1947 had been the greatest in history. Despite that fact, the people in Great Britain can't get woolens and worsteds. They are saving everything for the export market, and perhaps in that they are wise. But it is and can seriously affect our business. I hope there will be some discussion on the matter of the tariff and the reciprocal trade agreements, and if I am mistaken and the wool growers believe that it should be done by a subsidy, which I don't believe, rather than by tariff; if so, you are going to have to tell me in unmistakable terms that is your belief."

## Freight Rates

According to the best information available, C. E. Blaine, Association traffic specialist, told the convention the examiner's report on the wool and mohair freight rate case would have been rendered in the latter part of July or early August of last year, but due to the several requests made by the railroads for increases in freight rates, the decision had been held up. It was expected, Mr. Blaine said, that as soon as the Interstate Commerce Commission determines what its final answer is going to be in Ex Parte 166, the examiner's report will be rendered in the wool and mohair case.

The reports of Secretary Jones and Assistant Secretary Marsh, are set up separately.

The four sessions plus the convention committee meetings opening on Monday afternoon and continuing until reports were finished, and those of the executive groups made up a very full five days. There was enough leeway, however, for parties, for attendance at special organ recitals, prize fights and other entertainment features arranged by the Chamber of Commerce, the Utah Wool Growers and its auxiliary.

The 1949 convention site has not been selected yet, but it will be announced within the next few months, in time for everyone to commence planning on another good but shorter time at the 84th annual convention of the National Wool Growers Association.

## Opposition to Meat Rationing

THE National Wool Growers Association, because of its convention, was unable to send representatives to appear personally before the Senate Banking and Currency Committee studying the Flanders Meat Control Bill, S-2024, but a statement setting forth the industry's opposition to price controls and rationing was submitted.

On February 4, the Subcommittee holding hearings voted three to two against the bill. While the full Committee on Banking and Currency may report the bill out, such action is held unlikely.

Recognition of agitation for some action along these lines, it is expected, may come with increased vigor in the early summer months when a greater scarcity in supplies is predicted by some experts.

# Association Work and Plans

Address by President Pauly before the 83rd Annual Convention of the National Wool Growers Association, Salt Lake City, Utah, January 26, 1948

**M**R. Chairman, Members of the National Wool Growers Association and Guests: By way of beginning, let me say it is a real pleasure for me to be here this morning. It is always a pleasure to come to Salt Lake City. The people of Utah are widely known for their hospitality. I am glad to see so many of you gathered here today. I'm always happy to renew old friendships and to make new acquaintances. I shall be glad to talk with you briefly in review; and shall give you my humble thinking on some of the important problems facing us today.

## Liquidation of Sheep Industry

You all know what has happened to the wool growing industry of the United States in the past seven years. You will remember that at the time of Pearl Harbor, we of the United States had nearly 50,000,000 sheep and it is estimated, although official figures are not yet available, that as of the beginning of this year, 1948, we have left in this country not more than 31,000,000 sheep—a tremendous liquidation, from 50,000,000 head to 31,000,000 head. Percentage-wise, this is a loss of about 35 percent.

I don't have to tell you people what the reasons for that have been. You know as well as I do.

First, I will mention the lack of any long-range agricultural program on the part of our Federal Government. It seems we are living in a state of turmoil, a state of tension, and a state of fear, living from hand to mouth and from day to day, if you please. You know that all during the war and the period since the war there has been practically no increase in the prices received for wool. But on the other hand there have been increased costs in production coupled with a lack of efficient labor. You know what happened during the war and immediately following,—the dumping of millions and millions of pounds of foreign wool within our shores, and there was nothing we could do to stop it. You know what has been threatened against us time and time again in the way of tariff reductions, and you know the State



President Sylvan J. Pauly,  
Deer Lodge, Montana

Department finally did succeed as of January 1, 1948, in reducing our tariff 25 percent. I will say a little more about that later.

Now perhaps last but not least, I should mention this most recent threat that comes again from Washington, namely the threat again of meat rationing with all that goes with it, and I may add a few words to that later.

Perhaps I should also mention another threat which is constantly before us and which does have a very disrupting effect upon the people who are trying to make a living out of raising sheep and cattle: That is this constant threat to further reduce the number of sheep and cattle that graze upon the so-called public ranges throughout these Western States.

## 1947 Wool Bill

If I were to list the accomplishments of the National Wool Growers Association for the year just past, I would put at the head of the list the part which was played in helping enact the 1947 Wool Act. Those who are familiar with

the story of that legislation know that the 79th Congress adjourned and the wool bill then pending before Congress died a natural death. So when the 80th Congress was called into session, it became the immediate and urgent need of the industry to have a new wool bill enacted. The Secretary of Agriculture announced that after April 15th the Government Purchase Program would be suspended unless specifically authorized by Congress. A bill better than the present bill was passed through both Houses of Congress and was vetoed by the President. Undersecretary of State Will Clayton flew all the way to Washington from the Geneva Conference in Switzerland in order to accomplish this purpose. He was successful. I am glad to say to you, though, that although Will Clayton is no longer Undersecretary of State the wool growing industry of this nation still carries on! Following the Presidential veto it became necessary to start all over again. So a new bill was introduced in Congress which finally became law. As you know, this bill provided two things. First, of all, it provided that the Commodity Credit Corporation continue the purchase of domestic wool at the same price level received by the growers in 1946, and secondly, it permitted the Commodity Credit Corporation to dispose of accumulated stocks of wool at market. This has been a great aid to the industry especially in certain sections of the country. Whereas, in 1946 this country consumed over one billion pounds of wool, only 20 percent of the wool used was domestic wool. While we were using vast quantities of imported wool, the wool produced within our own borders was forced to accumulate in warehouses where it stood idly by. This was indeed a very dangerous threat to our economy. We are glad to report that in 1947 the consumption surpassed the one billion pound mark for the seventh consecutive year and instead of using only 20 percent of domestic wool, 40 percent of our consumption was from wool produced in our own country. The Wool Act of 1947 thus permitted the use of the wool produced in 1947 and greatly reduced the accumulated wool

in the hands of the Government. On December 31st, we are told by Mr. Frank Cronin of the Commodity Credit Corporation, the total wool owned by the Government was down to 325 million pounds. It is only reasonable to believe that by the time the new clip of domestic wool becomes available for use this supply on hand will have been reduced to something near 200 million pounds, or less than one year's production. This is generally speaking a very healthy situation and a situation much improved as compared with twelve months ago.

Fortunately, the world market on the finer types of wool rose sufficiently during the year 1947 so that roughly speaking the Government only handled about half the wool produced in the United States. The rest went directly from the purchasers to dealers or manufacturers. However, the Wool Act of 1947 was of inestimable value to certain sections of the United States. It was particularly helpful to those States in the extreme Northwest, Washington, Oregon, and Idaho, which produce a preponderance of three-eighths and lower grade wool. These were not in great demand; the same could be said for the short heavy fine wools grown in certain very arid sections of our great Southwest. In both cases, the Government was the only market for these kinds of wools. The fact that the Government could purchase these wools provided a market, otherwise, the growers would have to carry these wools indefinitely. I am glad to report that in recent weeks the demand for coarser grades of wool has improved; the market has strengthened. It is only reasonable to believe that these supplies of wool will be rapidly reduced during the current year. Without going into detail I am glad to report that the world's supply of wool on hand has been reduced to less than one year's normal production. The demand for wool throughout the world continues strong. In fact, the day is not far away when all wools will be in short supply; even now the world is short of the better grade of apparel type wools.

Now let me remind you that the Wool Act of 1947 expires December 31st of this year. With so many pressing problems before Congress and since this is an election year, it is, in my opinion, very doubtful that Congress will have the time or the inclination to pass a long-range agricultural program, including wool and all other agricultural

commodities. Should Congress fail to pass such legislation during the current year, it is highly imperative that the Government Purchase Program, even though not perfect, be extended until a permanent long-range program can be enacted into law. There again your National Association will be called upon to do everything in its power in your behalf, and it will be necessary for at least one and sometimes two men and perhaps, at other times, many more wool growers to travel the great distance to Washington in order to plead our cause.

Let me say to you that the period from April 15th until the latter part of August when the Government Purchase Program again became effective caused the industry a great deal of loss, anxiety and worry. Let us hope that this year Congress, in its wisdom, will see fit to take proper steps before present legislation has expired.

#### Tariff

Effective January 1st, a reduction of 25 percent of the tariff which formerly existed on imported wool was made. That means that the tariff on wool was reduced from 34 cents per clean pound to 25½ cents per clean pound. Under normal times, this would indeed be a terrific blow to our industry. You must understand that with the present devalued dollar, whose purchasing power is actually only 50 percent or less of what it was, our tariff, in fact, had already been cut in two; now we have been forced by the Department of State, through the Reciprocal Trade Agreements, to accept a further reduction of 25 percent. May I remind you that the President and the Department of State have the authority to make still further reductions if they see fit. It is my recommendation to the wool growers of this country that they oppose with all the power at their command any further reduction of tariffs on wool. In my opinion, the tariff is the foundation of our protection. But in these modern times tariff alone is not the solution.

Let me here again reaffirm my opinion. I quote from statement prepared and presented by your Association last March to the House Agricultural Committee and to the Committee of Agriculture and Forestry in the United States Senate: "There is one proper answer to the problem confronting the domestic sheep industry, whose production is below needs of domestic consumers and whose products are essential for

the protection of the Nation, and that is proper tariff protection to compensate for the difference in the cost of production here and abroad." But in my opinion tariff alone in this modern world will not and cannot afford the protection which is needed.

By way of further explanation, may I quote from the statement prepared and presented by your Association to a subcommittee on Agriculture and Forestry from the United States Senate at Denver, Colorado on October 27, 1947. I quote, "We feel it is of utmost importance from the standpoint of our industry that parity be modernized without delay. It is our position that a modernized parity with a moving base and including hired labor in its calculation is desirable. We endorse the formula of the Department of Agriculture which was presented to a joint hearing of the Senate and the House Committees on October 7, 1947."

For a long time, we who are close to the industry have felt that the old period 1910 to 1914 inclusive as a base period for computing parity is antiquated and obsolete. The modernized parity base as outlined by the Department of Agriculture would include a ten-year period immediately preceding the current year. For instance, the parity base period for the year 1948 would be the ten year period 1938 to 1947 inclusive. Such a ten-year period usually includes a cross-section of ups and downs, good markets and poor, good seasons and bad. It more accurately reflects the modern supply of any available agricultural commodity, it more accurately reflects the modern demand for any particular agricultural commodity. We feel that any modernized parity formula should include the cost of labor. This, as you know, has become the principal cost in most sections of our country. In our statement before the Senate Committee in Denver we went a step further and suggested that 75 percent of the modernized parity price should be used as a "disaster floor" or "support price" for wool and lambs. Had such a program been in effect for the past 27 years, our office in Salt Lake has calculated that Government support would have been necessary in the case of wool only 7 times and in the case of lamb 6 times. Furthermore, we firmly believe, if such a program were written into law, the market would not be subject to such violent and drastic breaks as we have so fre-

(Continued on page 44)





A part of the attentive audience at the 7th Annual Meeting of the American Wool Council, Salt Lake City, Utah, January 27, 1948

# American Wool Council In Session

**M**EN and women crowded the Junior Ballroom of the Hotel Utah on Tuesday morning, January 27, to attend one of the best meetings in the history of the American Wool Council. If anyone came to the session in doubt as to the value of the Council and the excellence of its work in advancing the use of wool, certainly such doubt was put to rout.

The home-sewing contest, the knitting contest, telling wool's story in a large volume of releases with pictures, made a sizable accomplishment for 1947 as reviewed by Executive Director F. E. Ackerman. Plans for 1948—continuation of the home-sewing contest, preparation of a textbook on wool, along with a cooperative research program with the International Wool Secretariat—give promise of another outstanding promotion war.

Mr. R. G. Lund, New Zealand's representative on the Secretariat's Board in London, who made the long trip west from New York, with Mr. Morton Savell, director of the Secretariat's work in North America, told the American Wool Council members there are three basic principles in wool promotion that are common the world over. First, as no one is as vitally interested

in the future welfare of the wool industry as the wool grower, the initiative in the promotion work is his. He cannot afford to leave the problem of research and promotion to others. The manufacturer and the retailer are part of the wool textile picture, but primarily promotion is the grower's problem. Second, if wool is to be continued in its present popularity, the fiber itself and all products made from it must be continually improved. This cannot be left to others. "We cannot as an industry," Mr. Lund said, "sit by and hope that someone will make the important discovery that will keep us on the map." Thirdly, the growers cannot do the job alone. They must enlist and interest all others in the industry, as there are vast resources untouched in the manufacturing end of the business.

"If wool growers of the world can see eye to eye on these three basic principles," Mr. Lund declared, "we may be sure we can continue to work out better markets and a more stable industry."

The International Wool Secretariat and the American Wool Council are now considering the development of "a long-range, broad scale international experiment, looking to improving

the usability of medium grade wools as replacement for the increasingly scarce grades and qualities of wool now currently in such demand."

It is proposed that this program will be undertaken by the Council and the Secretariat in the Textile Research Institute at Princeton, New Jersey.

The second project proposed for joint undertaking by the American Wool Council and the International Wool Secretariat is the preparation and publishing of a textbook on wool for use in educational institutions and in the manufacturing, distributing and retail trades. Data for such a book is now being collected by the American Wool Council.

Education of the public on wool and its merits is a never-ending one, Mrs. Gertrude Hogan, charming director of fashions for Botany Mills, Inc., told the American Wool Council members. For new generations of customers are continually growing up and the turnover in personnel in retail establishments is always going on.

"Botany and other important mills in this country are spending from \$500,000 to two million dollars annually in promoting their products," Mrs. Hogan further said. "The American Wool

Council in its short life has established itself as the authoritative source of information for the press, among retail merchants' organizations, and among schools and colleges, etc., and consumer groups. I have been impressed with the adroit use which the Council makes of national sources of news and information distribution which it obtains without cost. Only devotion to the work and constant industry has made it possible for the Council to develop in the economical manner in which it is run."

The Auxiliary's part in the home-sewing contest and other promotion efforts was covered by Mrs. Delbert Chipman, president of the National Auxiliary. Recognition was general, that much of the success of the 1947 contest was due to the auxiliary and its officers, particularly to Mrs. Chipman. Mrs. Chipman's talk is printed in full in this issue.

### Council Reorganization

The job of streamlining the American Wool Council has been one of long duration. Finally at its meeting on January 27, the constitution and by-laws as approved by the Board of Directors and recommended to the Council members, was unanimously approved. The Council is now set up in a form somewhat similar to that of the National Livestock and Meat Board. The powers of the organization are now vested in a Council of Directors which is made up of the members of the Council, who will be 28 in number, and as follows:

From the National Wool Growers Association, 13 members; from the Women's Auxiliary to the National Wool Growers Association, 1 member; and from the American Angora Goat Breeders Association and the lamb feeders, one member each; and two members each from the packers, pullers, western wool warehouses, National Wool Trade, manufacturers, and co-operative wool marketing associations.

While all the members have not yet been designated, the following will represent the National Wool Growers Association: Robert W. Lockett, Arizona; W. P. Wing, California; Ralph R. Reeve, Colorado; John H. Breckenridge, Idaho; Everett E. Shuey, Montana; E. R. Marvel, Nevada; R. A. Ward, Oregon; H. J. Devereaux, South Dakota; Clayton Puckett, Texas; Don Clyde, Utah; R. A. Jackson, Washington; J. B. Wil-



President H. J. Devereaux of the American Wool Council and Mrs. Delbert Chipman, National Auxiliary head, talk over wool promotion problems.

son, Wyoming, and President Sylvan J. Pauly.

President H. J. Devereaux, Rapid City, South Dakota, who conducted the Council meeting, will head the Ameri-

can Wool Council for 1948 as president. J. B. Wilson will continue as vice president. F. Eugene Ackerman was reappointed executive director of the New York office, and J. M. Jones was named secretary-treasurer. E. E. Marsh of the Salt Lake City office is assistant secretary of the Council.

President Devereaux named as members of the Policy Committee to serve during 1948: G. N. Winder, Craig, Colorado; J. Kenneth Sexton, California; J. B. Wilson, Wyoming; Steve Stumberg, Texas; C. J. Fawcett, General Manager of the National Wool Marketing Corporation, Boston; C. M. Bishop, President of the Pendleton Woolen Mills, Portland, Oregon; Curt E. Forstmann of Forstmann Woolen Mills; Walter Netsch, Vice President, Armour & Company; H. Clyde Moore of Colonial Woolen Co., Boston; W. D. Farr, Secretary, Colorado Nebraska Lamb Feeders Association and J. M. Jones, Secretary of the National Wool Growers Association.

## Organization Work In 1947

Reviewed by Assistant Secretary Marsh before the 83rd Convention of the National Wool Growers Association January 26, 1948.

ORGANIZATION work in 1947 consisted of a 21-day field trip into Nevada, a series of organization meetings in Colorado, and participation in local meetings and conventions in eleven states. A total of ten weeks' time during 1947 was spent both by Mr. Jones and myself in this work.

Perhaps the major organization work in which I participated in 1947 was the field trip into Nevada during the spring, in which I spent three to four weeks making a circle tour of the sheep growing sections of the State. After mapping out a program of work in the Salt Lake office, I started out in Nevada contacting every sheep grower possible to reach in an effort to build up support both for the Nevada and the National Wool Growers Associations. The response was gratifying. While Nevada along with other Western States has had a big decrease not only in sheep numbers but in sheep growers as well, I did find that those still in the business there are cooperative and do see the

need for a State association built up to lend support to the National Wool Growers in working for the best interests of the sheep industry. I think that is evidenced by the signup of membership cards which resulted, representing a large percentage of the sheep population of Nevada. . . .

Mr. Jones has told you how appreciative we are of the wholehearted support we have received from the various States this year. The National Wool Growers Association stands ready, as we have in the past, to assist any State in maintaining and building a membership sufficiently strong to permit both the States and the National to continue an effective program. Requests for assistance will, of course, have to come from the States. No doubt some State secretaries and other officers have given thought to the financial picture in the face of our decreased sheep population and consequently decreased membership and support. Certainly in view of this condition it is necessary to work a little harder on those growers who are not members and who have heretofore not supported their State and National Associations.

I am also wondering if some consider-

ation can be given in 1948 to membership of our eastern and midwestern wool growing States in the National Wool Growers Association. We are a National Association. Many of the problems of the western sheep growers are also problems of eastern and midwestern sheep growers. Many of the benefits which come from the efforts of our Association are benefits to eastern wool growers as well as western wool growers. Certainly we need the

support of eastern and midwestern congressmen and senators on our legislative problems. Mr. Jones attended the annual meeting of the Kentucky sheep growers this last summer and I think he sees the possibilities of eventual support from that section.

If the Executive Committee of the National Wool Growers Association desires to authorize such a program, I think a plan of work in this connection should be formulated in 1948.

## Association Finances

Secretary J. M. Jones' Report to the National Convention, Salt Lake City, Utah, January 26, 1948

**T**O carry on all of the activities of the National Association in 1947, \$59,932.64 was expended. Broken down into various items of expense: The Salt Lake Office amounted to \$27,191.62, forty percent of which is borne by the National Wool Grower Publishing Company and the American Wool Council. Organization and convention totaled \$3,467.01, forty percent again borne by the Company and the Council. For these two items of office expense and organization and convention, the cost to the Association was \$18,395.17.

Washington expense this last year totaled \$13,653.59.

Freight rate cases amounted to \$6,272.08. Of this amount, \$3,131.68 was charged to the wool freight rate case. Since this case was started, and up to December 31, 1947, a total of \$16,557.00 had been spent, and we don't have a decision yet. Of the total amount spent, your Association has contributed \$14,557.00. The National Wool Marketing Corporation has contributed \$2,000 and has agreed to assist further to the extent of another \$2,000.

Lamb marketing and advertising has been charged with \$868.27, which is largely made up of expenses incident to securing collections of 75 cents per car, or 3/5 of a cent per head on sheep and lambs, and Lamb Industry Committee meetings.

Expenditures chargeable to public lands amounted to \$1,567.79, which expense has been incurred by the various members of the Joint Live Stock Committee on Public Lands of the National and the American National.

Subscriptions to the National Wool Grower amounted to \$19,110.62. This completes the report of disbursements.

Now as to receipts. Because of the delay in the wool program, collections to State Associations have been slow and therefore delayed to the National. It was not possible until December 31 to discharge the indebtedness of \$30,000, to the company. Since then, collections have been most encouraging. Of the \$50,100.00 quota established for 1947 by States for the National, \$44,543.74 has been paid, or 88.9 percent of the total. The following States have paid their quotas in full: Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Oregon, South Dakota, Texas, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming. As Mr. Pauly told you, only three out of the 13 have not met their quotas 100 percent or better. These are

### AFFILIATED STATES' SUPPORT OF THE NATIONAL WOOL GROWERS ASSOCIATION

| State        | Percentage of quota paid |
|--------------|--------------------------|
| Arizona      | 100                      |
| California   | 89                       |
| Colorado     | 100                      |
| Idaho        | 100                      |
| Montana      | 100                      |
| Nevada       | 75                       |
| New Mexico   | —                        |
| Oregon       | 100                      |
| South Dakota | 100                      |
| Texas        | 100                      |
| Utah         | 100                      |
| Washington   | 100                      |
| Wyoming      | 100                      |

Total percentage of budget paid .....91.7/10

\*An additional payment of \$1400 since convention time increased California's percent to 89, and the total for the year to 91.7.

California with 63.4\* percent paid, Nevada 75 percent paid, and New Mexico, which State has not contributed to the National Wool Grower Association in the past ten years but continues to benefit from the activities of the National. We certainly appreciate the wholehearted support of so many of the States. The State of Wyoming has made an advance payment on its 1948 quota of \$5,000, and Idaho has again paid \$1,000 on their next quota.

The National Ram sale for 1947 netted \$12,561.07, which amount has been a life saver this year.

For those States under the membership agreement program, I want to thank the handlers who have cooperated in the program and urge their continued help. The list I am giving you includes only those who have made remittances to the National on 1947 wools. Many State cooperators make remittances direct to the State Associations, which is fine, because the National Association merely acts as a clearing house in any event. Only those who have made remittance to the National for 1947 are included in this list:

Adams and Leland; Colonial Wool Company; Burke and Catlin; Edgehill and Lukens; Hollowell, Jones and Donald; R. H. Lindsay; Angell, Bronsdon and DuPont; Sheraton and Schultz; S. Silberman and Company; Dewey Gould and Company; Harris Wool and Fur Company; Harold T. Lindsay; Utah Wool Marketing Association; Colorado Wool Marketing Association; Washougal Mills; Inland Wool Company; Western Wool Storage Company; Pacific Wool Growers; Chas. J. Webb Sons Company; Max Schuft; Northwest Livestock Production Co.; J. B. Stanfield Company; and M. E. Hafner.

I know there are more. Those are the ones we have knowledge of to date and we are very much in hope that these handlers, regardless of what type of program we have, will continue making this deduction, and we certainly appreciate those in the West who have decided the thing to do is make it unanimous. This completes the Secretary's report.

### Meat Program

A Coast-to-coast educational meat program to be conducted in 40 large cities by June 1, was launched February 2, at Reading, Pa., by the Department of Meat Merchandising of the National Live Stock and Meat Board.

The National Wool Grower





ERNEST L. WILLIAMS  
FOR TEXAS

**ERNEST L.** Williams is the new secretary of the Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers Association. He succeeds Vestel Askew, who resigned to become associated on a part-time basis with Armour & Company. In addition Mr. Askew plans to develop a lamb feeder order business.

Mr. Williams was raised on a cattle ranch in Dimit County, Texas and is a member of one of the pioneer families in that section of the State. His mother and three brothers are now actively engaged in ranching, one brother carrying on sheep and cattle operations near Paint Rock, where Mr. Williams has lived in recent months. Mr. Williams was graduated from Texas A. & M. College, with a major in animal husbandry in 1933. Following his graduation he taught vocational agriculture until the spring of 1937, when he was appointed county agricultural agent of Terrell County, with headquarters at Sanderson. The Terrell County area is one of the chief sheep raising sections of Texas.

In June 1941, he was moved as county agent to Marfa, but had been there only six weeks when he was called to active duty as a reserve officer in the Air Corps. He entered the Army as 1st Lieutenant and was discharged in 1946 as a Lt. Colonel. After his release from duty, he entered private business in El

## New State Secretaries

Paso, Texas, but sold his interest there and became associated with the Soil Conservation Service in range management work. In June of last year Mr. Williams was employed by the Bankers Life Insurance Company as field representative and ranch appraiser, in their investment division, and he held this position until his recent appointment as secretary of the Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers' Association.

Mr. Williams is married, 37 years of age, and the father of three children, two girls and one boy.



EVERETT E. SHUEY  
FOR MONTANA

BERRY N. DUFF  
FOR COLORADO

**BERRY** Duff took over the job of secretary of the Colorado Wool Growers Association on a temporary basis commencing January 24th. He has received a leave of absence as extension sheep and wool specialist of the Colorado A & M College for six months, when the Colorado Association will hold its annual convention. Mr. Duff joined Colorado A & M College on July 1, 1946, after working with the Wool Division of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. He is also associated with the U. S. Testing Company of Hoboken, N. J. He is a graduate of the University of Wyoming and taught agriculture in that State for one year, and was associated with the Texas A & M College for three years. He is married and has two children.

For the time being the Colorado Association office will be at 220 Edwards Street, Fort Collins, Colorado.

**THE** appointment of Everett E. Shuey, formerly of Forsyth and Bozeman, Montana, as secretary-treasurer of the Montana Wool Growers Association, was recently announced by W. A. Denecke of Bozeman, president of the Montana Association.

Shuey took over his duties January 17 following the annual Montana convention in Butte. He is replacing C. O. "Kelly" Hansen who has resigned to become manager of Wilkins & Co., Ltd., of Billings.

Mr. Shuey has been employed as wool coring supervisor for the U.S.D.A. during the past year, with headquarters in Denver. He grew up on a ranch near Forsyth, Montana, and is a graduate of Montana State College. During the war he served in the U. S. Marine Corps.

### SHEEPMAN'S CALENDAR

1948—

February 23-28: Montana Winter Fair and Sheep Sale, Bozeman.

February 24-29: Southwestern Livestock Show, El Paso, Texas.

March 20-25: Grand National Junior Livestock Show, San Francisco.

May 10-11: California Ram Sale, Galt, Sacramento County.

July 22-24: Colorado Wool Growers' Convention, Denver.

August 14: Oregon Ram Sale, Pendleton.

August 16-17: National Ram Sale, Salt Lake City, Utah.

October 16-23: American Royal Livestock Show, Kansas City.

# Forest Grazing Administration

On January 15 Secretary of Agriculture Anderson released his reaction to proposals made by the Subcommittee of the House Committee on Public Lands, which held hearings in the West this fall and of which Congressman Barrett of Wyoming is chairman.

The two principal recommendations of the Committee, the Secretary stated he could not approve: The three-year moratorium on reductions in permitted livestock numbers and the establishment of appeal boards.

A conference between members of the livestock industry and Secretary Anderson and Forest Service officials is set for February 25, at which time it is hoped some working agreement may be reached.

Secretary Anderson's release and Congressman Barrett's comments are set up below.

## *Secretary Anderson's Reply to Subcommittee Proposals*

SECRETARY of Agriculture Clinton P. Anderson has informed Chairman Frank A. Barrett of the House public lands sub-committee that he approves of four of the six proposals relating to Forest Service procedure in the management of national forest grazing lands presented to him in a letter from the committee October 8, 1947. The Secretary's views were contained in a letter to Congressman Barrett made public today (January 15).

The four approved proposals in brief would provide that all commitments and agreements affecting grazing permits be reduced to writing; would eliminate every doubt as to the right of the permittee to be represented by counsel at informal hearings and to receive a transcript of proceedings; would assure positive encouragement in range improvement efforts consistent with public interests; and would further assure consideration of economic conditions affecting their operations, local communities and tax structures when livestock reductions are made.

At the same time, the Secretary said he could not approve the two remaining proposals included in the committee's letter which was written following public hearings, mostly on the grazing situation on national forests, in nine

Western States. These proposals would have provided for a 3-year moratorium on livestock reductions designed to restore deteriorated national forest watershed and range lands, and for the establishment of appeal boards with what the Secretary believed would be final authority over grazing and livestock operations on these public lands.

While he wished he could go along with the committee on the 3-year moratorium proposal, Mr. Anderson said he was convinced that "the over-grazed conditions on many national-forest ranges are too serious from the standpoint of both watersheds and forage to brook the delay." He "greatly regretted" that in connection with the public hearings in the West the committee did not follow his recommendation that they take time for more trips out on the range to see "examples of serious over-grazing, needs for reseeding, range improvements, and better range management by the permittees."

Mr. Anderson cited the total livestock reduction program tentatively proposed by the Forest Service for the three years 1948 to 1950, the years for which the moratorium was sought, and said that in view of stockman complaints its smallness was a surprise to him. The figures show that in 1947 on western national forests there were issued approximately 17,200 cattle permits for 6,320,354 animal months and 3,600 sheep permits for 10,731,459 animal months. Net reductions proposed for 1948, he said, are only 0.7 of one percent for cattle, and 3.8 for sheep. In 1949, the comparative reduction percentages are 2.8 for cattle and 3 for sheep; while in 1950 they are 3.8 for cattle and 3.2 for sheep. Spread over the three years, the proposed reductions would average about 2 percent each year for both cattle and sheep.

The Secretary pointed out that a decline in western livestock numbers would help the problem when he stated, "No doubt there will be a general decline in western livestock numbers in the next few years. Any such general decline, to the extent that it reduces numbers on the overgrazed national-forest ranges, will of course lessen the dimensions of the problem which troubles both your Committee and this Department."

Saying it was easy to over-stress the effect of the program on the Nation's meat supply, the Secretary pointed out that the national forests furnish less than one percent of the Nation's total animal-months' feed requirements. He said the total proposed reductions in permitted animal months on national forest ranges for the three-year period 1948-1950 represent only 2 one-hundredths of one percent each year of the total animal months' feed requirement of the Nation's beef cattle.

The program probably would have caused no controversy, he said, if the over-all reductions could be spread uniformly over all national forest ranges, but that unfortunately "on certain municipal, irrigation or waterpower watersheds and areas where serious floods have occurred or are likely, rather heavy cuts in numbers are required—up to 50 percent or more—spread over several years." In these areas, he wrote, evidence of over-grazing is plain—heavy gully and sheet erosion, gravel and boulder deposits on valuable land, heavy property damage—and added, "I am sure neither the committee nor the stockmen oppose adjustments in such truly critical areas." The Secretary added that elsewhere the adjustments range from only minor changes in management practices, seasons of use or numbers, to a relatively few heavy cuts; and on about half of the 10,000 range allotments no adjustments whatever are now proposed.

Coming to the second of the Barrett committee proposals in which he said he could not concur, that for appeal boards representing the public, the permittees and the Forest Service "so far as grazing and livestock operations are concerned," the Secretary said he took this to mean "boards with authority for final decisions." For such boards, authorized to override the decisions of Department heads relating to the Government's own property, he wrote that as far as he knew there was no precedent, and that he did not think setting them up would be good public policy.

On the other hand, if the committee meant to propose boards with advisory responsibility only, but representative of all major elements of public interest, he said the Department would be willing to try out the plan. He warned,

however, against any change of policy that would disturb the "hundreds of strictly grazing advisory boards now functioning usefully at range-district and forest levels." He assured the committee that present final action on national forest grazing appeals, which are made to his office, was "no cut-and-dried affair," and said he fully believed permittee interests are safeguarded.

In answer to the committee proposal that "permittees be given more positive and affirmative encouragement to cooperate with each other and with the Forest Service in improvement of ranges, including water development, fencing, reseeding, rodent and weed control, and soil and water practices," Secretary Anderson said that the Forest Service long has and still does encourage permittee cooperation in this regard "to the fullest extent consistent with the objects of management." However, he said the Forest Service could not accept cooperation with unacceptable strings attached. To illustrate, he cited the case of a permittee who offered to contribute \$5,000 for range improvement in return for exemption from a planned reduction of about 35 percent in number of livestock. The offer was rightly refused, he wrote, "because the proposed improvements could not obviate the need for reduction."

Despite charges to the contrary, Secretary Anderson said the Forest Service has always aggressively pushed a program for range improvement, and that almost \$16,000,000 of Federal money has been invested in 24,409 miles of fence, 3,964 miles of stock driveways, 14,820 water developments, 190,000 acres of range reseeding, and other improvements. However, he said that during the past two years, except for \$500,000 for range reseeding, practically no funds were appropriated for this purpose, although \$5,000,000 a year could be spent advantageously during the next several years on range betterment.

The remaining three proposals made by the committee, and discussed by the Secretary, all dealt with methods of handling permittee-Forest Service negotiations affecting the permittee's permit, preference or operations. One that agreements or requirements by forest officials be reduced to writing and "their validity be recognized by any successors to such officials," the Secretary commended and called "a matter of good administration," though he said such commitments should have a time

limit not to exceed the end of the current 10-year period. Another that permittees be entitled to "record hearings" with representation by counsel, he said the Department was glad to adopt formally, with the practice starting "at the Regional Forester level, where the first appeal of a really formal nature goes." The last one, that economic conditions affecting the permittee's operation, the local community and tax structure be considered in making livestock reductions, was called reasonable and in accord with present Department policies, "assuming, of course, that economic considerations include all elements having an interest in the parts of the national forest affected."

In addition to the six proposals made by the Barrett committee, the Secretary discussed briefly the suggestion that the Act of 1897, which provides authority to "regulate the occupancy and use" of national forests, be amended to make grazing a basic use of national forest lands. He said grazing, like other uses, had long been accorded

legislative recognition through appropriations for its administration, and felt sure that if grazing were to be the subject of such an amendment other groups would demand similar treatment for recreation, wildlife and other uses.

Secretary Anderson stated that prior to his reply he had reviewed the Forest Service 1948-1950 range adjustment program, had discussed the committee proposals with the service and informally with the committee, and that he had reviewed material furnished by it. He also said that he had Forest Service "personnel records analyzed to find out more about the training and abilities of those who handle range work on national forests." An analysis incorporated in his letter shows that with few exceptions, these men all had specialized training in range management, long years of satisfactory work in range administration, and that many of them had practical experience in farming and livestock production. Most all were western-born and many are graduates of western colleges and universities.

## Barrett's Comment

THE Secretary states: "So, to sum up, the Department finds considerable merit in four of the six numbered proposals. We cannot go along on appeal boards with final authority, nor on a moratorium on adjustments for three years." As a matter of fact, at the conference which our Committee held with Secretary Anderson on December 18, I explained to him that, of course, we intended that the impartial appeal boards recommended by us would act only in an advisory capacity since the final decision on matters involving Government property must of necessity be left in the final analysis to the decision of the Secretary of Agriculture. Since the Secretary has stated that he would approve our recommendation for appeal boards with that understanding, then it appears that the Secretary has endorsed five of the six proposals made by our Committee.

The Secretary stated that he wished that he could see his way clear to go along with the Committee on the remaining proposal providing for a three-year test period during which time no further reductions would be made in the permitted number of livestock to graze on the national forests. We found

an honest difference of opinion on this proposal. Many experienced stockmen who have observed the range year in and year out for upwards of a half a century testified positively that the range is decidedly on the upgrade. Experts from state universities testified that in their judgment the range was not deteriorating as was contended by the officials of the Forest Service.

It would appear that the proposed cuts for 1948 have been revised to the point where they are not nearly so drastic as previously indicated.

I note that the Secretary made this significant statement: "And finally, and of great importance—stockmen faced with reductions on national-forest allotments could find no better time to sell down than the present with its heavy demand and very high prices." In view of the continued scarcity of meat which will undoubtedly last for the next few years at least, it would seem that the Secretary of Agriculture certainly would not urge stockmen generally to reduce their herds. Experienced people in the livestock industry have estimated that it would be dangerous for our cattle population to drop below 75 million head. As the Secretary points



out, the cattle population has decreased from 85,573,000 head on January 1, 1945 to 81,050,000 head on January 1, 1947 and to an estimate figure of 76,352,000 on January 1 of this year. I have been advised that some of the experts in the Department of Agriculture are rather fearful that a further reduction in the cattle population to around 70 million head within a comparatively short period may well be anticipated. The drastic reduction in our cattle population of nearly 10 million head during the last three years presents a mighty bad prospect for domestic meat production in the immediate future. A bad situation is made worse because of the foot-and-mouth disease now prevalent in Mexico which will shut off for a long time our normal annual imports of around 500 thousand head of beef cattle. In addition, the sheep population in this country has dropped from 49 million head in 1942 to an estimate of less than 31 million head today and undoubtedly the downward trend in our sheep population will continue for a year or two longer.

In the light of the critical meat shortage and in view of the honest difference of opinion between well-informed people, both expert and otherwise, on the condition of the forest range, it seems unfortunate that the Secretary of Agriculture found it imperative to reduce the production of meat on a live weight basis over the three-year test period recommended by us roughly of 41,504,616 pounds which includes a reduction live weight of 22,312,652 pounds of beef and 19,191,964 pounds of lamb and mutton.

I am entirely in agreement with the statement of the Secretary that 5 million dollars a year could be spent advantageously during the next several years for range improvements, including reseeding. The Budget report sets up only \$425,215.00 for reseeding for 1949 and the further request of \$250,000.00 for other range improvements, a part of which funds might also be used for reseeding. As I have indicated many times before I quite agree that a determined effort should be made to obtain a substantial increase for range improvements on the national forests. The task will be difficult in view of the fact that the President has not recommended such an increase.

As I stated many times during the hearings, the matter of watershed protection, particularly where the question of a water supply for municipal purposes

is involved, is of paramount importance and corrective steps should be taken where this situation arises whatever may be the cause. As I recollect, there was evidence that the situation surrounding the Swift Creek watershed near Afton, Wyoming, was occasioned to a great extent by reason of a slide or slip in a mountain.

I quite agree with the Secretary that legislation should be considered to authorize the practice now in force of issuing ten-year grazing permits.

## Forest Grazing Fees

THE average fee for grazing sheep on the national forests during 1948 is figured at 9.9 or 10 cents per head per month, and that for cattle at 40 cents, W. L. Dutton, Chief of the Division of Range Management, announced on January 6. Forest grazing fees are related to average prices stockmen received for cattle and sheep during the preceding year.

"According to figures furnished us by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics," Mr. Dutton states, "farmers in the Western States received during 1947 the average prices of \$18.40 per 100 pounds for beef cattle exclusive of calves, and \$20.20 per 100 pounds for lambs. . . . The 1947 market price of \$18.40 for beef cattle is 278 percent of the base livestock price of \$6.62. The 1947 market price of \$20.20 for lambs is 221 percent of the base livestock price of \$9.15. The average cattle fee per head per month for 1948 is 278 percent of the 1931 base fee of 14.5 cents or 40 cents. The average sheep fee per head per month for 1948 is 221 percent per head of the base fee of 4.5 cents or 9.9 cents; when rounded off to the nearest quarter cent, the average fee would be 10 cents.

## California Drought

The California Cattlemen's Association, California Wool Growers Association, and other livestock groups, have petitioned the State Department of Agriculture to request that Governor Warren declare an emergency drought area in the State. The purpose of the petition and declaration of emergency drought area is to request the railroads and other transportation agencies for emergency freight rates to ship feed to drought areas and on livestock shipped from drought areas to feed and grass in other States and/or return later on.

Conditions in the San Joaquin Valley are reported serious and those of Sacramento Valley only slightly better, according to the California Wool Grower for February 17.

## Contracting in 1948

By Alexander Johnston,  
Assistant Wool Specialist  
University of Wyoming

IF a wool grower wants to contract his wool for sale in advance of shearing it might be well for him to do so on the basis of a specified clean price and a core test of shrinkage to be made after shearing. In this way he will not be taking a chance of losing money on the "guestimated" shrinkage of his wool at shearing time.

When wool growers contract their wool for sale in advance on the basis of a specified grease price they are gambling on both the shrinkage and the clean value of their wool at shearing time.

Of course, if a wool grower contracted on the basis of a specified clean price and a core-test shrinkage at shearing time the exact grease price could not be calculated until after the core test was made. In this case the buyer could make an immediate advance of say \$1.00 or \$1.50 per head.

To bring maximum value to the grower, a mixed clip (one containing several grades) should be graded and each grade core tested before the wool is sold. In this way the fine and half-blood lines can be sold on the open market while the three-eighths and coarser grades can be offered to the Commodity Credit Corporation. Prices for fine and half-blood on the open market will probably exceed C.C.C. buying prices at shearing time; however, C.C.C. values for three-eighths blood wool and the coarser grades will probably continue higher than could be obtained on the open market.

It is anticipated that the core-testing service will be available on a fee basis to wool growers in the field from the Wool Division, Production and Marketing Administration, U.S.D.A. In Boston the United States Testing Company and the American Conditioning Company will also offer this service.

It should be kept in mind that contracting wool in advance of shearing in January, February and March of this year (1948) is probable because there is a shortage of fine wool in the world.



M. A. Smith, well-known sheepman, poses for the Candid Camera Man at the National Convention.

## Opposes Meat Controls

**M. A.** Smith, prominent western sheepman, whose outfit has gained a reputation of producing choice fat lambs in Utah, Colorado and Wyoming, urges that livestock producers take and maintain the following position relative to controls on meats:

1. That we are definitely opposed to controls in any form, i.e., rationing, price ceilings and priorities.
2. That we suggest to Congress, through a well-qualified delegation of producers in Washington, that it is illegal to impose controls on one industry's or one person's products without so doing to others.
3. That we further maintain and contend that controls in any form can be imposed by Congress, only if payment of full and due compensation in the form of a subsidy is made direct to the producer, which subsidy payment must be fully equal or above the competitive price prevailing at the time such controls are imposed, and further, a provision must be made for adjustment of compensation payments to meet any advanced operating costs.

4. That if controls are imposed, prevailing prices must be paid on lambs and sheep to insure continued and increased production. In fact, an advance in prices should be obtained to secure real merchandising values of our livestock, in order that continued costs of production can be met, as well as insuring reasonable earnings on our heavy investments. An advance of ten cents per pound on wool prices is urgently required to cover the cost of wool production as well. It must be remembered there have been no mechanical methods developed to reduce production costs. As a result, full labor forces in the livestock industry will have to be maintained. It must be definitely understood that income taxes are another fixed overhead cost, and another reason why these price advances must be supported if controls are imposed.

5. That the western range sheep industry is a specialized and distinct one from a general farm operation. Prices of fat ewes developed from our operation have advanced less than 40 percent since 1939-1941 and the lambs have advanced less than 100 percent, while it is reported that other farm products, such as wheat, corn, eggs, butter, cereal, milk, and other general farm food products advanced 191 percent. In view of the fact that we have been "shorted" on our prices, as compared with prices of other products, we must demand special consideration in order to raise and maintain our prices in line with prices of other meats. Many sheep producers have been forced into liquidation due to abnormally low prices which existed under the OPA, together with high operating costs. It is an accepted fact that lambs are selling \$7 to \$10 per hundred under price of comparable class of cattle. Fat ewes are selling \$10 to \$12 per hundred less than beef cows. Mutton chops and legs have been available through retail shops at 25 cents per pound all through 1947, showing there is still some very good meat at a low price.

6. That pressure on Congress to impose controls was brought about by the consumers. Sheep and lamb producers are not advocating or requesting controls or subsidies, but prefer to continue their operations under the competitive price system.

7. That if controls are imposed, we do not repeat the mistake of letting the subsidy on livestock be paid to the packers as was done when the OPA existed, but request that it be paid direct to producers.

## ASSOCIATION OFFICERS ON THE MOVE

President Pauly, Ray W. Willoughby and J. B. Wilson are expecting to attend the meetings of the Wool Advisory Committee of the Department of Agriculture in Washington, D. C., on February 5 and 6.

Secretary Jones will address the annual meeting of the Arkansas Valley Feeders Association at Las Animas, Colorado, on February 11.

G. N. Winder will attend the annual meeting of the Western Meat Packers Association in San Francisco on February 12 to 14.

The Policy Committee of the American Wool Council is scheduled to meet in the New York office of the American Wool Council on February 25.

G. N. Winder of Colorado, Reynold Seaverson of Wyoming, and Don Clyde or James A. Hooper of Utah will represent the National Wool Growers Association at a conference on forest grazing matters with Secretary of Agriculture Anderson and Forest Service officials in Washington, D. C. on February 27. According to information at this time, Louis P. Horrell of Arizona; Fred Dressler of Nevada and Frank Mockler of Wyoming will attend this conference for the American National Livestock Association.

## The New Bonneville Shirt

**T**HE white wool shirt made its initial appearance at the 83rd annual convention of the National Wool Growers Association, bearing the same name as the big power plant of the Northwest, Bonneville. The first recipient of the Bonneville shirt was President Pauly, and rightfully so, for it was made of fine wool purchased by the Pendleton Woolen Mills from Williams & Pauly of Deer Lodge, Montana. W. A. Holt made the presentation at the opening session for the Pendleton Mills at Portland. A similar gift was made to President Pauly's father, Peter Pauly, and as the convention progressed, several other "Bonnevilles" were approved as they were worn by other representatives of the sheep industry.

# Wool Promotion In the New American Economy

Address by F. Eugene Ackerman, Textile Consultant and Executive Director of the American Wool Council, at the Annual Convention of the American Wool Council, January 27, 1948.

I would like to talk to you today about the part which wool in all its forms plays in the lives of a very great Nation which I believe is now in one of those dynamic epochs which come at intervals and mark the upward trend of all the people of the country, providing them with greater comfort, with greater opportunities for self-development, and more of the essentials and luxuries of life.

The population of the United States since 1940 has shown an historical increase. It is such a phenomenal increase that it has been the subject of special, sustained studies. They indicate that within another year we will have a population exceeding 150,000,000 people. Since 1941 our population has increased 11,000,000 people. We have 7,500,000 more family units. The census shows we have had in excess of 12,000,000 births since 1941, and I understand that part of our national development is continuing with unabated vigor. We have a total employment today of 60,000,000 people. Nineteen million women are engaged in gainful occupations as against an average of from 11,500,000 to a maximum of 13,000,000 in prewar years. These women earn the same level of wages as those earned by men. Our average overall wage rate is the highest in history. It is hovering around \$50 a week, so that we have constant employment of the greatest number of people, and at higher daily, weekly, and annual wages than have ever been paid before. That great one third of our population which was once proclaimed the ill-housed, ill-fed, and ill-clothed, has disappeared under this wave of prosperity.



Director Ackerman of the American Wool Council and Miss Mary North, his secretary, consider wool facts and figures.

I do not say our present wave of prosperity is static, that it won't undergo temporary changes downward, or that we won't have lower price and wage levels, but we are definitely on an upward trend with permanent greater demands for the three essentials of life—food, housing and clothing, and for clothing, wool, of course, represents the largest consumers' expenditure of all fibers. It is one fiber we must buy. Aside from its fashion significance, wool is essential to the comfort of every man, woman and child from the day they are born until they die.

## Synthetic Fibers

Producers of synthetic fibers have spent untold fortunes, untold time, to provide a substitute for wool. Rayon was regarded for a time as the great enemy of wool which would overcome it and flood it through weight of production and money spent to promote it. Rayon today is no threat to wool.

It is no actual rival of wool. It is a dead, synthetic fiber composed of cellulose, and in whatever form it comes to you, as one person expressed it: "It is just a little old pine tree cut up." It has no life, and therefore has no power of warmth, insulation, absorption—the qualities essential for warm covering. The new chemical fibers, however, are put together in laboratories, molecule by molecule, and if they do not suit the creators, they tear them apart and put them together again.

## Our Wool Requirements

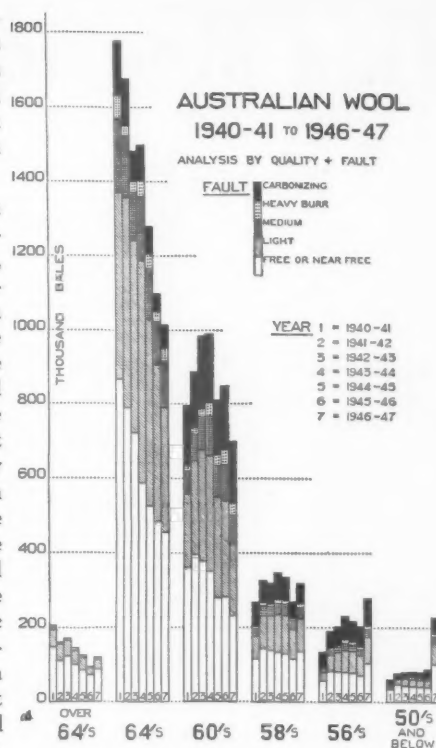
Since 1940 the wool requirements of this country have increased 70 percent. Up until that time our civilian population required the wool of approximately one half of a sheep each year per person. Today the average per capita consumption is the wool of one and a half sheep. We consume and will continue to consume annually an average of one million pounds of grease wool per year.



Our average annual yardage consumption is around 500 million linear yards of apparel wools. That compares with an average consumption of around 600 million pounds of wool, and an average consumption of 325 million yards of fabrics.

We are in this unfortunate position that our consumption of wool and woollens has shown a tremendous increase, whereas our production of wool has decreased. It has decreased not only in quantity, but also in an overall average fineness of wool, and it is these fine wools which are in greatest demand by the American manufacturers. There is no other country in the world that throughout all levels of its industry requires such fine grades of wool, both in worsteds and in woollens. Today we have the phenomenon of a world-wide demand for wools of good quality and a world-wide shortage. It was not more than two years ago that the domestic wool clip was looked upon as an unrecoverable liability because it was an unsalable inventory under the weight of foreign imports. This season we had the phenomenon of seeing mills scouring stockpiles all over this country for fine wool in order to meet their requirements. For the coming fall season, which, by the way, is now opening at the mill's level, we must depend almost entirely upon foreign sources for our wool, and of course those foreign sources of wool are confined to Australia, South Africa, and a certain limited clip from Uruguay and Argentina.

With respect to supply and demand, I would like to call your attention to the tremendous decrease in quantity of fine wools produced from our greatest source of supply, Australia. This factor may be temporary or permanent, but it is an indication that Australia's interest in meat must be increasing greatly because those types of wool raised on meat animals are increasing. (Referring to chart) Each one of these segments represents 7 years. They run from one to seven, 1941 to 1947. The qualities of wool are represented by the traditional symbol, 50's, 56's, 58's, 60's, 64's and over 64's. (Chart explained showing drop in production of fine wool each year from 1941 to 1947, and an increase in the lower grades of wool.) In the chart you will observe a steadily declining scale in the total amounts of fine wools which are a particular American requirement, and you will observe that in the 58's and 56's and particularly in the 56's in



1947, after continual steady production, with a few peaks and valleys, that they raised more 56's in Australia in 1947 than any time in their history. The increase was about a hundred thousand bales. In 50's and below, they tripled their production. So with our enormously increased demand centering on fine wools, we find that our chief present source of supply is producing these wools in greatly decreased quantity.

That leads me to an important suggestion. Production of wool is of course valuable only when it is composed into end-use products for the public. The American Wool Textile Industry now comprises some 400 apparel manufacturing units employing some 180,000 people. It produces an average of 500 million yards annually, worth \$1,250,000,000, and it goes into woolen apparel products estimated this year to be worth close to \$7,500,000,000. This year and last year we were the largest national producers of wool products in the world, exceeding the production of the United Kingdom, which until the war had held that record, by about 30 percent. Even employment in our industry exceeded employment in the United Kingdom. Our level of wages is up 130 percent over 1940, and wool prices are up 50 percent or more over June 1947.

Yet the mills ended 1947 allocating

goods, both woollens and worsteds. All production for the spring season of 1948 has been allocated, without providing enough yardage for either men's or women's wear markets. All of the mills have practically allocated their woollens for the heavy-weight fall season. As a result, the mills will continue to run six to seven days a week on a two- or three-shift basis. It is true the pipe-lines are filling up, but the changes in the women's clothing silhouette is proving a new stimulus to business. Women's knees have modestly retired behind an extra yard of goods. In the fall there promises to be a further change in the silhouette. The ballet dancers who have been parading through the streets are going to somewhat narrow their skirts, and it looks as if in getting over this frenzy of change, skirt lengths will be about 14 inches from the ground. I thought the ladies might be interested in that, but I didn't come here to make a fashion speech. I will probably be proved wrong anyway.

#### 1948 Proposals for Wool Promotion

In such a great market as we have with such potentialities, any educational program about wool must take into fundamental account the kind of a program which will not necessarily whip that market up, we will say, into hysteria, or which will immediately enlarge a particular demand we can't fill. We must have a program that will stabilize and make a general demand permanent, instead of looking for new fields into which we can possibly put wool in competition with other fibers, although they are desirable and shouldn't be overlooked. The major part of our energies, however, should be directed toward achieving certain practical factors which will give wool its greatest market and enable it to reach the public in its most wanted forms.

In doing this we must take into consideration the available amounts of wool and the kinds of wool which are on earth. We cannot promote the kinds of fabrics which go into certain new types of products when the wool is not available. If you do that, you create additional inflation, and you depress the values of the type of commodity which actually exists.

Which brings me to a few proposals for the American Wool Council's operations for 1948. I have discussed this particular phase or suggestion with

(Continued on page 52)

# Auxiliary's Fine Meeting

CONVENTION-going wool growers and Auxiliary members were a weary throng as the four-day confab ended at Salt Lake City, January 29th. For National Auxiliary officers and State delegates this marked the fifth day of meetings, as their first session followed a 6:30 p.m. dinner in the Pio-

ments in the shape of lambs, pen wipers made of red and black wool, lapel ornaments in the shape of animal heads made of wool and slightly stuffed, shepherd place cards complete with wooly chaps, place cards showing a frisky lamb jumping over tooth-pick fence above green grass.

Emcee Emerson Smith of Radio Station KDYL interviewed one contestant from each of the wool growing States and gave each two minutes to expound on the advantages of her respective State. Seven judges chosen from the audience selected Mrs. A. J. Connolly of Maupin, Oregon, president of the Oregon State



Auxiliary executive group at pre-convention dinner meeting. Note the centerpiece, a lamb cake.

neer Room of Hotel Utah, convention headquarters for the nineteenth annual get-together, Sunday, January 25.

Center of interest at this dinner was the unusual and attractive cake made by the Hotel Utah chef and baked in a lamb cake-mold designed by the Colorado Auxiliary. This aluminum cake-mold in the shape of a lamb was later presented to Mrs. Delbert Chipman, national auxiliary president. Other features which made this dinner outstanding were the clever original place cards and favors. Each State delegate had been requested to bring four favors and four place cards, using wool or depicting our industry. It would be impossible to describe all the clever ideas represented but some were: Sequin orna-

Monday morning, January 26, brought delegates from east, west, north and south registering. The morning was spent in joint meeting with the men.

At the annual meeting of the American Wool Council, Inc., on Tuesday, January 27, Mrs. Delbert Chipman, president of Women's Auxiliary to the National Wool Growers Association, gave her address. (This address appears in full elsewhere in this issue.)

## Luncheon

Highlight of the first day was the luncheon atop Hotel Utah in the Roof Garden. One hundred seventy women lunched and enjoyed the contest to determine the "Queen of the Woolies."

Auxiliary, to reign as "Queen of the Woolies." A wool crown made and designed by the Cedar City, Utah, chapter was placed on her head and an orchid corsage, a gift of Watts Floral, was presented to her. An impromptu rendition of "When Irish Eyes Are Smiling" was given by Mrs. Connolly in a professional manner. Runners up for this honor were Mrs. J. W. Vance representing Texas, and Mrs. Chester Loveland, representing Idaho. In addition to the contest, brief reports covering the activities of the various State auxiliaries were given by the State presidents. Mrs. James Allen of Draper, Utah, was in charge of luncheon arrangements, and Mrs. S. I. Greer in charge of the "Queen of the Woolies" contest.



Mrs. John Will Vance, Texas Auxiliary President, talks about the wool weaving work in her state at the Promotional Institute.

#### Promotional Institute

One of the most successful meetings ever held by the Women's Auxiliary was the promotional institute on the afternoon of January 27. Each State auxiliary came prepared to demonstrate one phase of wool or lamb promotion they had been using in their work.

Representing Utah, Miss Olga Beatie, style coordinator of Makoff, one of Salt Lake City's foremost ladies' ready-to-wear stores, presented a swiftly-paced fashion demonstration and talk based on the use of one wool suit with appropriate accessories to illustrate the versatility and practicability of wool around the clock. Miss Jacke Strong also of Makoff, was the model.

Mrs. John Widdoss of Belle Fourche, South Dakota, told the story of "Grandma's Dolls" and how her hobby of creating dolls of wool has become her chief occupation. To illustrate her story she had brought with her some of her famous characters—a Mexican boy and girl dressed in colorful authentic costumes and dolls depicting characters from nursery rhymes.

Mrs. Howard Flitner of Greybull, Wyoming, had with her several beautiful examples of the weaver's art. She told how they were using hand-woven woollens to promote arts and crafts and the use of wool. In her display were a capacious over-arm bag of a Scottish clan plaid wool that anyone could make as a useful and attractive addition to

an ensemble; a bag of hand-woven wool, examples of the use of wool in gift wrapping; and hand woven men's socks with individual ranch brand worked into the sock as a design.

Oregon was represented by Mrs. Ira Staggs, who had brought with her clever balls made of wool by the Junior Girls Scouts. These balls were recommended for use by children in the home and by bedridden children as they could not harm anything. They are light, resilient, good looking, and easy to play with indoors. She also had dolls and other toys such as animals made of wool.

The weaving center at Kerrville is the main project of the Texas auxiliary, so says Mrs. John Will Vance, delegate from the State. The idea for this weaving center was conceived in June, 1946, and in June of 1947 the center was opened at Kerrville. Here they have an instructor who gives free instructions. Ties, scarves, rugs, etc., are woven by the students and in return for free instructions they turn over part of what



Mrs. Merle L. Drake, retiring head of the Idaho Auxiliary, uses "By-products of Lamb," as her theme at the Promotional Institute.

they make to the center for sale. So far the center is supported by the auxiliary but they hope to become self-supporting through the sale of hand woven articles to tourists and others.

Montana was represented at this meeting by Mrs. S. E. Whitworth of Dillon. She stated that Mrs. Agnes Corrigan, who has been weaving in Wyoming, is now in Montana and is going to teach hand weaving through the agency of public welfare. They expect through this medium to teach this craft to people who can become self-supporting through the sale of their products and at the same time further the use of wool.

The theme of Idaho's exhibit and talk was "By-Products of Lamb." Mrs. Merle Drake of Challis, Idaho, who has been busy the past two years lecturing before various organizations on this subject, gave a very interesting and educational talk at this institute. She stated that, inasmuch as the by-products of a lamb constitute approximately one-fourth of its value, we should know more about what these by-products are. She had hand-made and manufactured products showing what many of them are and also showed how miniature wool dolls could be used in table decorations, gift wrapping, etc., and how wool could be used in many other ways.

Mrs. Eugene O'Connor of Nathrop, Colorado, presented the aluminum mold in which cakes could be made, to Mrs. Chipman, and told how their auxiliary has a foundry in Denver making these



Mrs. A. J. Connolly of Maupin, Oregon, Auxiliary president in that State, is crowned "Queen of the Woolies," at the Auxiliary luncheon on January 26, 1948. Emcee Emerson Smith (right), of KDYL interviewed the contestants.





Mrs. W. A. Roberts (left), Mrs. H. L. Mesecher and Mrs. Leonard Longmire of the Washington Auxiliary made a big hit at the Promotional Institute with their "Lamburger Stand." Mrs. Mesecher heads the Washington group.

molds. She introduced Miss Frances Carpenter, women's page editor of the Record Stockman, who told of the publicity value of pictures and urged the auxiliaries to send material to their paper to further publicize the activities of the organization.

One of the most interesting and certainly the most tasty of the demonstrations was the one given by the Washington Auxiliary. Their new State president, Mrs. H. L. Mesecher with, Mrs. W. A. Roberts and Mrs. Leonard Longmire, cooked some of their famous "Lamburgers" complete with relish, pickles and buns, and served a sample to all those present, a goodly number. They told how they have been selling "Lamburgers" at their booth during State fairs for several years as a way of earning money for their State auxiliary and showed why they were justly famous for this dish. From the moment they pick up a scoop of lamburger, dip it in relish compound of three parts of chopped onion to one part of chopped

green pepper, press into shape in a press and place on the grill, cook it, place on heated bun with pickle and hand to you, their hands never touch any of the food. It is all done by using wax paper, ice cream scoop and turners, so everything is kept immaculate. They attribute this fact to their increasing popularity.

Mr. F. Eugene Ackerman, executive director of the American Wool Council, spoke briefly about this year's "Make it Yourself With Wool" contest and told some of their plans for improving the contest next year.

Another feature of the promotional institute was the awarding of the \$25 prize for the best material submitted to the Press Correspondent for the Auxiliary section of the National Wool Grower. This prize went for the second successive year to the Utah Auxiliary.

Mrs. Chipman presented each State with copies of each State's report attractively bound in covers beautifully hand painted by Mrs. Victor Lesamiz

of Oroville, Washington, immediate past president of the Washington Auxiliary. The covers were identical with typical scenes of mountains and sheep except that each carried its State flower.

The prize of \$15 for the best exhibit of woolen handicraft at the convention went to the Idaho Auxiliary.

The Jade Room of the Hotel Utah was filled to capacity for this interesting meeting. Door prizes in the form of Botany Lanolin Beauty Aid kits were given at the close of the meeting.

The morning of January 28 was again spent in joint session with the men.

#### Tea

The affair-of-the-day for Wednesday was the reception and tea at the Governor's mansion given for all ladies attending the convention and the girls contesting in the sewing contest. In the receiving line were Mrs. Heber Benning, Jr., wife of Utah's Secretary of State, who represented Mrs. Maw, then out of town; Mrs. Earl J. Glade, wife of the Mayor of Salt Lake City; Mrs. Delbert Chipman, president of the National Auxiliary, Mrs. J. T. Murdoch, past president of the Utah Auxiliary, and Mrs. Emory C. Smith, newly elected president of the Utah Auxiliary. Pouring tea at a table covered with lace cloth and centered with a bouquet of camellias and carnations were Mrs. V. F. Houston of American Fork, secretary-treasurer of the National Auxiliary, and Mrs. James Allen of Draper, past first vice president of the Utah Auxiliary.

Hostesses included Mrs. Sterling Ercanbrack, Mrs. Ruel Jacobsen and Mrs. Miles Bown of Provo; Mrs. H. S. Erickson, Mrs. S. I. Greer of Salt Lake, and Mrs. Chester Loveland of Blackfoot, Idaho.

Mrs. George Potter, Mrs. Eugene Milterberg, Miss Betty Houston and Miss Katherine Curtis assisted with serving.

All contestants in the sewing contest, following the tea at the Governor's mansion, were conducted on a tour of Salt Lake City, after which they attended a fashion show, "Wool Leads a Double Life," sponsored by McCall and the International Wool Secretariat at Auerbach's Department Store.

#### Sewing Contestants' Breakfast

The American Wool Council was host to all the girls appearing in the fashion revue, the National Auxiliary executive committee, State auxiliary presidents, and Mrs. Gertrude Hogan, Miss Gladys

Reynolds, and Miss Margaret Reardon, representatives from Botany Mills, at a breakfast in the Junior Ballroom at eight on Thursday morning. Mr. H. J. Devereaux, president of the American Wool Council, and Mr. F. Eugene Ackerman, executive director of the Council, spoke briefly, as did Mrs. Delbert Chipman, national auxiliary president.

### Facial Demonstration

The facial demonstration given by Mrs. Gertrude Hogan, director of fashion for Botany Mills, Inc., and illustrating the use of lanolin in cosmetics was well attended and very much enjoyed. Using Miss Margaret Reardon, one of her assistants, as a model, Mrs. Hogan demonstrated the application of make-up and methods of cleansing the skin with the use of Botany products.

### Fashion Show, Banquet and Dance

Fashion took the front seat at the annual dinner dance at the climax of this year's convention Thursday night, January 29. The job of judging 44 top-notch dresses, suits, and coats on twenty-eight points, both from the standpoint of seamanship and how the garment was worn, was a hard and long one. The judges worked into the wee hours to determine which garments had the best workmanship, then viewed the fashion parade and judged on style, suitability to wearer, etc. It was a grand contest — enthusiastic, friendly, and everybody won something. The work of the girls showed ambition, skill and ability.

It was a Salt Lake City girl who ran away with the much-coveted first prize — a \$400 scholarship at the school of her choice, awarded by American Wool Council, Inc., plus a \$100 savings bond presented by Botany Mills, Inc. It went to Elizabeth Bryan, a 17-year-old South high student who cut out her own brown coat out of material costing \$42 in October and worked two months on it. She wants to be a designer.

Receiving \$100 bonds awarded by Forstmann Woolen Co., Botany Mills, Inc., and S. Stroock & Co., exclusive of first winner were: Alice Sugimoto, Bozeman, Montana, for best coat; Margaret Cain, Casper, Wyoming, for best suit; Elizabeth Ann Dennison, Santa Maria, California, attending U. of C. at Berkeley, for best dress.

Twelve prizes of \$50 each in savings bonds for each of the four best coats, four best suits and four best dresses, exclusive of winners of first prizes, were presented by Forstmann Woolen

Co., and S. Stroock & Co., to the following girls: Irma Wardell, Greybull, Wyoming; Margaret Hood, Tacoma, Washington; Grace Lobenstein, Ogden, Utah; Arlene Hansen, Ault, Colorado. Dresses: Marjorie Ann Hartman, Parma, Idaho; Betty Lou Gardner, St. George, senior at USAC, Logan, Utah; Jeanne Marilyn Brooks, Kersey, Colorado; Marjorie Webster, Cedar City, Utah; Suits: June Okawa, Kaysville, Utah; Jean Mauch, Belle Fourche, S. D.; Gertrude H. Sanford, Reno, Nevada; Ruth Schreiber, Ranchester, Wyoming. Because of general excellence, the judges decided to add a fifth award to the dress section, presenting a \$50 saving bond to Miss Caroline Zajac, of Portland, Oregon.

Twenty-seven suit lengths, with winner's choice of color, were presented to

fashion for the Botany Mills, Inc., New York City. Judges were Miss C. Aileen Ericksen, Miss Ruth Butterfield, Miss Laura Merrill and Mrs. Grace Grether.

The girls, pretty and starry-eyed, winners from all the wool growing States in preliminary home competitions, paraded with professional poise. Not even the flash-bulbs of the photographers ruffled them as they walked down the fern and daffodil-decorated ramp to the music of a string trio. Much credit can be handed Mrs. Gertrude Hogan and her assistants for the brief training given the contestants prior to the show.

### Executive Meeting

The final session of the nineteenth annual convention of the Women's Aux-



Auxiliary women give close attention at the Promotional Institute.

remaining contestants as follows: Virginia Small, Montana; Elaine Maney, Buffalo, S. D.; Joyce Harris, Reno, Nevada; Darlene Wamstead; Donna Marie Payne, Nisland, South Dakota; Lila Foster, Preston, Idaho; Joyce Wardle, Boise Idaho; Beverly Knudsen, Suffolk, Montana; Elaine Frances Brown, Rock Springs, Wyoming; Donna Mae Swift, Lamont, Washington; Ardis Rufsvold, Buffalo, South Dakota; Doris Wilson, Greeley, Colorado; Harriet Leafgrem, Eaton, Colorado; Jean Patrick, Wenatchee, Washington; Doris Elaine Hinkle, Worland, Wyoming; Doris Wilson, Greeley, Colorado; Lenore Hoffmann, Cheyenne, Wyoming; Shirley Mathews, Boise, Idaho; Lorraine Prokop, Scio, Oregon; Marlene Da Bell, Marylyn Liston, Salt Lake City; Mary Ann Honebein, Hillrose, Colorado; Betty Jean Russell, Belle Fourche, South Dakota; Rose Antonich, Black Eagle, Montana; Dolores Olsen, Vaughn, Montana; Janice Withrow, South Dakota.

Commentator for the fashion show was Mrs. Gertrude Hogan, director of

iliary came to a close with the meeting of the national executive committee and State delegates. Plans and suggestions were made for next year's promotion and programs. The Resolutions Committee gave its report and the blanket donated by the Meeker, Colorado, Chapter to the Ways and Means Committee was raffled off. Mrs. Norman Winder, of Craig, Colorado, was the lucky winner and the National Auxiliary treasury was richer by \$56.

### Ways and Means Committee

The Ways and Means Committee functioned ambitiously during the convention though handicapped by the absence of its chairman.

Mrs. W. A. Roberts, Mrs. Leonard Longmire, Mrs. C. W. Coiner—and the others who served, need a generous vote of thanks.

Mrs. Emory C. Smith,  
Press Correspondent

# The Auxiliary and Its Promotion Work

Report of National Auxiliary President, Mrs. Delbert Chipman, to the American Wool Council, Salt Lake City, Utah, January 27, 1948

IT is indeed an honor to represent the Auxiliary to the National Wool Growers on this convention program. It is a source of great pleasure to be associated with the National Wool Growers and the American Wool Council and indeed a privilege to be president of this auxiliary. I accepted this position with great humility, and my desires and ambitions are to serve you with the best of my ability, to give of my time and efforts in ways which will be an everlasting benefit to this, the greatest industry of the West.

## A Stronger Women's Organization

We are proud of the Auxiliary leadership which we have in our State organizations and in our national committees. They are outstanding in their achievements, unselfish with their time, and are devoted to the people they represent. They have spent a very busy and profitable year. We have active auxiliary organizations in nine States. We were delighted to have the wool growers of California pass a resolution at their recent convention favoring an auxiliary in their State, and it is our earnest desire that the other unorganized States will follow their example. In order for us to have effective educational promotion work it is necessary to have active auxiliaries in each State with whom we can make direct contacts. We urge you wool growers to encourage such organizations. During the past year I am happy to report that many new branch auxiliaries have been formed and our membership has been substantially increased. We now will be better prepared to carry on this work which is so dear to our hearts and be a greater influence in our promotional activities.

Auxiliaries are organized for the purpose of assisting the wool growers with promotion work, and we feel that this year has been our banner year for three definite reasons: First, we have had the unselfish and loyal cooperation of the National and State wool growers organizations and the American Wool Council. Second, we have had a definite, uniform promotion program. Third, we have had enthusiastic, energetic officers and members who were



Mrs. Delbert Chipman, American Fork, Utah, National Auxiliary President.

willing to give of their time and talents in executing this program.

## The Home Sewing Project

As most of you know, our main project has been our "Make It Yourself—With Wool" contest which has been under the direction of the American Wool Council, the wool growers' own organization. This project was the outcome of a request made at the National Convention in San Francisco last January for a uniform program in which the Auxiliary could participate. The American Wool Council accepted our request and together we worked out our "Make It Yourself—With Wool" contest, which we think is the most outstanding project in wool promotion which has been undertaken.

This project has made wool effective in the lives of hundreds of girls who have made beautiful garments of 100 percent virgin wool in which they have received a real education on the value of wool. With each garment entered they have been required to write an article on the fabric used, the reason

for its choice, and its advantages for the use for which the costume was intended. The girl was given her choice of selecting the pattern or of taking the opportunity of creating an original design. She was asked to give total itemized cost of the finished garment, including the trimming. In this she is convinced of the economic value of 100 percent wool material because of its durability, elasticity, insulating quality, beauty and adaptability. These girls have been taught the many and varied uses of a woolen costume by merely changing the hat, shoes, bag and other accessories.

We recognize that you, President Devereaux, Mr. F. E. Ackerman, and officers and directors of the American Wool Council and you, Mr. Pauly, and the Executive Committee of the National Wool Growers Association, are men of progressive instinct, enthusiasm and vision and you have been a source of wisdom and inspiration to us. Our women have been in accord with your aims, which I think has been admirably manifested by the splendid service to date in this promotion work. As an auxiliary we plunged into action under your leadership, and through your encouraging words. We are enthusiastic about our future prospects and are looking forward for a second sign on the highway of progress which says "Go."

## Contact Work

Our Auxiliary Contact Work has been financially handicapped. However, we hope to overcome this immediately and are laying plans to secure a higher financial rating. We did appreciate the personal contacts you made possible for us by sponsoring our tour of the Western States. Had we not made this personal contact, I am sure you will agree that our contest wouldn't have been the success that it is and some States would not have entered. It takes a personal contact to have complete understanding.

By visiting the States our knowledge was strengthened. We are now better qualified to discuss intelligently the problems of each State as they arise. While on our promotion tour we con-





Seen at some of the State Auxiliary Wool Sewing Contests. Top, left, Mrs. Winifred Gillen, 4-H Club leader of Oregon pointing out some essentials of good sewing, to Joan Perry, maker of the dress, with Mrs. Mike O'Toole and little Catherine Diane O'Toole looking on. Top, right, beautiful wool wedding dress, designed in California, modeled by a Salt Lake miss at the Utah Auxiliary style show. Center, left, charming young girls presenting the results of their home-sewing with wool at the Washington Auxiliary show. The winners are shown on the stage in the background. Right, first-place winners in the Utah contest: Grace Lobenstein, Ogden, for coat; June Okawa, Layton, for suit, and Marjorie Webster, Cedar City, for dress. Lower (left), lovely group of young girls who competed in the Montana Make-It-Yourself-With-Wool Contest. Right, the Idaho winners: left, Joyce Wardle, Boise, and Marlene Da Bell, Rigby.

tacted executives of the auxiliaries, 4-H directors, extension workers, home economics instructors of high schools and colleges, wool growers' executives, and as many auxiliaries as possible. Educational systems of States have welcomed us and have highly recommended that our projects be given to their girls. In all contacts our projects were welcomed and given just consideration. We were invited to explain our projects to groups of high school girls and to women's organizations. We also made a survey of the dry goods stores to find the amount of wool on hand, the success of wool sales, and the general attitude towards wool. We gave to them our advertising materials and asked for their support. I am happy to report that we were surprised with the amount of wool yardage we found available and the enthusiasm dry goods supervisors had towards our project.

We also contacted the newspapers and asked that our project be given publicity. They too welcomed our information and responded most generously. We placed our materials in these important fields and with individuals who were in influential positions. We greatly increased the mailing lists of both the American Wool Council and the Botany Woolen Mills with keen anticipation of a marvelous result. We discussed our work at every opportunity in hotels, tourist cabins, in fact, we so lost ourselves with enthusiasm for this work that we were accused of trying to pull the wool over everyone's eyes.

#### Proposals for 1948

In order for the Auxiliary to intelligently solve our problems we must understand some of the roots of the evils against our industry. People are motivated to active interest and participation by those things which meet their needs. It is well for us before we attempt to monopolize the time of others in converting them to the use of wool to see that we are equipped with vital materials and information which will motivate others to action and see new uses for wool. In this view the American Wool Council has been most helpful in supplying our materials and information.

With one year's experience behind us we are more efficient and better equipped to carry on this project. We have made a study of all our problems and are prepared to make recommendations for another year. I am making these in behalf of the Executive Com-

mittee of the National Auxiliary and the presidents of the States Auxiliaries who have gone into this work wholeheartedly and feel these suggestions will strengthen our project. These are our recommendations:

(1) That the "Make It With Wool" project be continued and that the age limit be from fifteen to twenty-one, which will include more of the 4-H girls; that there will be a break-down in ages or scholastic rating, for example, as between high school and college; that the number of entrants from each State to come to the National Convention be the same.

(2) That auxiliary members over the age of 21 be encouraged in the making of more woolen clothing in the home. For instance, the mothers could make formals and they could make their own housecoats as well as their own dresses.

(3) That a contest or a project on knitting be encouraged.

(4) That the Fashion Show be held on a separate night from the banquet so that people who are not members of the Auxiliary or the wool growers' organization could see the advantage of the woolen costumes.

(5) That together we work out an educational program for the primary and grammar grades of school.

(6) That the American Wool Council sponsor a tour of the States for the purpose of giving materials, creating a better understanding of the contest, its rules and regulations, and proper plans of execution, as follows: A member of the National Executive Committee be accompanied in each State by the State Auxiliary President who previously will have made appointments with State boards of education, State supervisors of home economics, State 4-H directors, State extension workers, auxiliary organizations, and as many members as possible, and any other contacts which State officials recommend. It is proposed that this promotion tour be taken in sufficient time for school participation. The National Auxiliary agrees to supervise this work with the same consideration and enthusiasm as in the past. Due to our experience we are better prepared to assume this responsibility.

#### The American Wool Council

We realize that this project is one of great expense to the American Wool Council, but we are confident it is productive of real promotion. All producers of wool benefit by this organization—the American Wool Council, which

was organized for the purpose of promoting wool and mohair as textile fibers and promoting the by-products from wool and mohair. The activities of the American Wool Council are devoted entirely to increasing the use of wool and mohair and the by-products of wool and mohair, yet all producers of wool are not supporters of their own organization and do not participate financially. You are asked to contribute only ten cents a bag for your wool sold. How many here today failed to check your wool sales for this deduction? We are producers and if we continue to produce we must be active in advertising and promoting. If you haven't paid through your wool buyer, then pay individually direct to the American Wool Council—but you must have a financial interest in this work. It just doesn't seem quite fair that some give and others still come in for the same benefits.

The American Wool Council is working hard for your interests. They are seeking new channels for your products and thereby higher prices for your wool. You appoint officers and directors of the Council because of the confidence you have in them. Then, give them moral and financial backing, which is necessary for your promotion program. Money talks—so, may we hear what yours has to say?

You are here today in Utah, a State that was planned and founded on cooperation and which grew to be the State it is today through cooperation. We are known as the "Beehive State" and everyone who studies the life of the bee knows that a drone is not tolerated.

Every bee has work to do. Let us make our National Wool Growers Association and American Wool Council like beehives, all working together to so strengthen our hives that we have no need to fear other swarms coming to gather our honey.

On Thursday evening, January 29, you will have the opportunity of viewing these beautiful garments as they are modeled by their creators, our own charming girls of our Western States. What a glorious opportunity. There will be representatives of each of the eleven Western States, most of whom have six girls competing for the final awards which have been made available by the American Wool Council, Botany Mills, Forstmann Woolen Company, and S. Stroock & Company, Incorporated. We take this opportunity to

(Continued on page 50)



## LIVESTOCK AND THE LAND

Where there is life there is soil! The products which fulfill man's basic needs originate from the elements stored in the earth. The well-being of individuals and nations is largely dependent upon the continued productivity of their land.

Much of the world's soil resources have been gradually destroyed through improper use or neglect. We are still a young nation, yet much of our soil has been lost. Continuous heavy crop production and erosion have rapidly depleted the strength of our land. However, through good stewardship of our soil, it is not too late to assure ample production from our remaining soil resources.

Two developments during recent years are **HIGHLY ENCOURAGING . . .**

There is a growing recognition of the importance of soil conservation. Widespread public interest foreshadows great progress in the years ahead.

Science has unlocked many of the secrets of the soil. Thousands of farmers have demonstrated the soundness of soil conserving practices.

Effective land conservation involves the proper combination, on the individual farm, of various time-tested practices. Most of these practices are practical and profitable only because the crops produced can be marketed through livestock.

LIVESTOCK AND PROPER LAND USE ARE NATURAL COMPANIONS.



MEAT PACKERS AND PROVISIONERS  
Chicago • Kansas City • Los Angeles  
Oklahoma City • Albert Lea • Omaha  
Cedar Rapids

## PULLING TOGETHER FOR GREATER SERVICE AND MUTUAL BENEFIT

Rancher Farmer County Agent Veterinarian Rural Youth Transportation Marketing Agent Processor Retailer





# Wool Market Factors

Address by C. J. Fawcett, General Manager, National Wool Marketing Corporation, at the National Wool Growers Convention, Salt Lake City, Utah, January 29, 1948

THEY claim that one of the western banks recently desired to hire a graduate of the Boston Harvard Business School of Administration. They wrote to the First National Bank of Boston, so the story goes, for a recommendation covering this young man. The First National Bank of Boston replied that he was of the best of New England stock. On his mother's side he was of the Lodges and on his father's side of the Cabots, with a sprinkling of other New England blood, and they wound it all up by saying he was of the best New England blood. Whereupon the bank in the West wrote back and said they didn't want to use the young man for breeding purposes but wanted to know whether he was honest or not. I am concluding that is what you want to know about we Easterners, whether we are honest or not, and with that you would like to know the market situation and particularly as related to fine wool.

## The Fine Wool Situation

Well, the fine wool is just like snakes in Ireland. There aren't any snakes in Ireland and there is no fine wool in Boston, or any place else in the United States. The stockpile now held by the Commodity Credit Corporation, a little in excess of 300 million pounds, is medium wool, principally off black-faced sheep and principally from the corn-belt States. We have had a tremendous demand lately, as every other handler in Boston has had, for long fine wool. We can't supply it and no one else can supply it.

Now, I think you would be interested in knowing the comparative prices between domestic and foreign wools. I have before me here a foreign quotation as of January 14. Type 12, Cape wool, that is South Africa, 64s-70s comparable to our best fine staple, would cost today about \$1.56 clean, landed at Boston. The C.C.C. wool purchase buying schedule for a similar domestic commodity would be \$1.29, which is top for fine grade wools. Another type, 52s would be \$1.49. That is medium fine.

I do not mean to imply that you

could expect the equivalent clean price, for there is a difference in conversion cost between the domestic and foreign commodity. What that difference is is a very debatable subject. Some manufacturers will tell you 10 percent, and



C. J. Fawcett, General Manager of the National Wool Marketing Corporation.

some 15, and as the cost of labor soars, the difference in conversion cost between foreign and domestic wool increases. I think that is something we should remember. If I were going to hazard a guess on the average difference in conversion cost, it would be about 12 to 15 cents per clean pound. It would seem, everything else being equal, that this long fine wool is going to demand a premium and will not be sold under the C.C.C. program. Why? As Mr. Cronin stated in this room a few days ago, it is the hope of the C.C.C., hope of the Government, that they will not have to buy the wool. This program is a support program and they are hopeful, as are we, that the open market, what we call the open market, will absorb all of the fine and half-blood wool. I might say we sold millions of pounds of half-blood wool outside of the pro-

gram last year and we expect to this year.

## Medium Wools a Different Problem

Folks, it is a different problem when it comes to medium wool. The C.C.C. purchase program, and we may be thankful that we have it as a support program, and we all worked for it diligently, supports the price of three-eighths, and that is one of the grades of medium wool you are vitally interested in at \$1.13 top. The minute the C.C.C. purchase that wool we are instructed, and every primary handler is instructed as their agent, to offer that to the manufacturers at the selling price, which is about 12 cents per clean pound less than the price at which the C. C. C. purchases it from the grower.

Again, if we were going to hazard a guess, it might be something like this, that very little fine and half-blood wool will be sold under the program to the C.C.C., but all of the three-eighths will be sold under the program. You can obtain \$1.10 to \$1.13 per clean pound for it that way, while if it is sold outside of the plan, it must be sold at a price calculated to compete with the sale price of three-eighths wool, which is in some cases as low as 95 cents rather than \$1.13. Roughly speaking, that is the way the situation looks.

Now, how about the future. We see no indication of an easing up of demand for fine wool. In fact, I understand that the manufacturers are now opening their heavy-weight season. By the heavy-weight season I mean the cloth that will be sold next fall, that will go to the retailers next fall. They usually open the heavy-weight season in February, and March. This year they are opening it a full 30 days in advance, and I was informed over the phone day before yesterday that they are allocating their orders and that the top-makers can sell top as far ahead as they so desire.

Some of you no doubt were disturbed at newspaper reports with respect to the devaluation of the franc, and I am frank to say I was disturbed myself. This was the thing that disturbed me. You will recall that a few months ago,

only a few months ago, private industry in London loaned the French people 12,500,000 pounds with which to purchase Australian wool. It was earmarked for that purpose, and private money. Needless to say they invested that money. I was going over that with one of the large manufacturers about a week ago, and it was estimated that it would have a purchase power in the Australian market as much as two hundred million dollars. They could use that money for turn-over four times in a year. The question arose in my mind, as in others, as to what France was going to do with that wool that they purchased with that 12,500,000 pounds. We watched the situation very carefully in Boston and in New York every day and I am happy to report it seems to have had no material effect on the domestic market for wool, nor has it apparently had any effect on the domestic market for cloth, for they are allocating the cloth. So, I think that is over the dam. We hope so at least.

A few days ago I had a very interesting visit with S. F. Arthur, who is general manager of the Joint Organization or J. O., which is the organization as you know which underwrites the wool clips of the dominions and the British Isles. He told me that of the two million bales left in the stock of the J. O., which is hanging over the world market, practically all of it was defective. When they get defective wool in Australia, it is defective. The wool comes into this country matted with spiral burs, the worst kind. He said, "Frankly, all of that wool has to be carbonized." And their carbonizing facilities are not sufficient to get rid of wool within a reasonable time. Therefore, he expected it would take until 1950 to dispose of this wool. That is not a real threat, only a psychological threat, to the world market, because every nation in the world is seeking long, fine wool. Why? Simply for the reason that the purchasing power is higher than it ever was before. We are a fine-wool Nation and will remain so, so long as our purchasing power remains where it is.

I asked Mr. Arthur if they had any plans at the expiration of the disposition of the J. O. stockpile wool. He said "Most assuredly. We have promised our growers, the growers of the Dominion that we will not let them down." He said, "We are already working on a program, a support program, that we expect to put into effect in 1950 or when the stockpile is exhausted."

### What of the Future?

So that brings us up to the question as to what we are going to do. I think we all realize the value of the C.C.C. wool purchasing program and we owe the administrators thereof a debt of gratitude for the support it has provided the domestic wool industry.

I am also happy to report that I am authorized to state to you that Senator Robertson of the good State of Wyoming is now working on a tentative program to succeed the present program which will expire December 31, 1948. The basis of the present negotiation or present plan, as I understand it, is briefly as follows: First, that an official, comparable price on wool be established. All of us know that the old method of determining parity based on the old values existing in 1909 and 1914 is out. It is a liability to the wool industry and we do not want to be included in any plan that has for its base a parity so adjusted. At the present time you know parity on wool is 44.3 on wool in the grease on an average at the ranch. We are not getting that. A comparable price would include interest and labor and would probably figure up—Mr. Cronin believes that a comparable price today would be about 54 cents instead of the parity of 44.3. Mr. Robertson is working, as I understand, with Senator Aiken of Vermont, who is ranking member of the Agricultural Committee and acts in the stead of Senator Capper of Kansas.

Then, it is calculated to include wool as a Steagall commodity. You know there are about six or eight agricultural commodities named as a Steagall commodity and the Secretary of Agriculture is required by law to support at all times the market on these Steagall commodities at about 90 percent of their parity value. The Steagall Commodity Act will also expire on December 31. It is contemplated that if this plan succeeds, extension of the support program for Steagall commodities will be continued after December 31, and that wool will be named one of them, and that the official parity price will be established on a comparable basis.

### Wool Costs in a Suit of Clothes

I would like to take just a minute to tell you of one of the things that occurred in a hearing of this "iniquitous reciprocal trade agreements act." One of the Commissioners asked this question: "I paid \$85 for this worsted suit. I want you to tell me what the manufacturer

paid for the wool in that suit." I said, "Five dollars." And if the wool growers would give the manufacturer the wool that was required to manufacture the cloth that went into that suit, it would not reduce it more than \$5.00. Of course I know that that \$5.00 cost is pyramided by the manufacturer, again by the jobbers and again pyramided by the retailers until, according to the Department of Agriculture, the cost of the raw material amounts to about 11 percent. The retailer gets 33 percent. You as producers get 11 percent while the retailer gets 33 or one-third. That, maybe is as it should be. I am not arguing that, but this is the point I am arguing. Not more than two weeks ago a trade paper published in New York came out with a long article, the headlines of which read: "Cloth this fall will be indefinitely higher because of the high price of wool." That is unfair, deceptive, and I might say untrue because domestic wool is no higher today than it was in December 1941. We all know that. Now, if he was applying that statement to the purchase of foreign wool, yes. The value of foreign wool has been enhanced greatly, but the manufacturer doesn't have to use foreign wool when there is enough domestic wool as has been indicated in the last four years.

### Relative Treatment of Cotton and Wool

I want to take a crack at that trade agreement, which I think is the greatest misconception of Congressional delegated authority that the United States has ever known—the inequality of treatment of various agricultural commodities under that trade agreement. I have tried to study it. It is a conglomeration of stuff that is difficult, but the inequality is striking indeed. I want to make a brief comparison here between the treatment afforded cotton under the trade agreement and that accorded wool. I am quoting here from my annual report to the Association, for which you will pardon me.

"To make a further comparison of the treatment given two commodities, cotton and wool, we find that in the year 1946, the last for which statistics are available, as an illustration, there was collected in duty on all products of the United States a total of \$421,000,000, of which \$142,000,000 was collected on foreign wool. This is about 30.23 percent of all duties collected on all products, collected from foreign wool which comes in competition with your com-

(Continued on page 34)

# Your share, \$1,782,472,718



For your livestock and your dairy and poultry products, soybeans, cottonseed, etc. . . . you

ranchers and farmers of America received in 1947 almost thirty billion dollars, a new high.

Out of that amount, \$1,782,472,718 came to you from Swift & Company in payment for the products you sold to us. Of every dollar that we took in from the sale of our products, we paid to you an average of 79.3¢ for your products.

Together we are doing a big, vital job of helping feed millions of families in America and in many foreign lands. Neither of us can do that job without the other. Since we are in this together and dependent upon each other, we feel that you have an interest in knowing how we have handled our end of this "joint operation." This page is our way of telling you. It shows you how we handled, in 1947, our business of processing and marketing. It shows how much money we took in, where it went to, and what services we performed to earn our 1¢ profit per dollar of sales.

## How We EARN Our Profit

In addition to providing a market for livestock and many other agricultural products, Swift performs many essential services for producers and consumers. Most people can't go to farms to buy their meat—neither can retail dealers. Swift brings the meat to them. We have been doing this big, necessary job for 62 years, efficiently and economically.

Here are the services Swift & Company performs to earn its small profit:

- 1) We buy livestock and many other products that farmers and ranchers raise; then process and distribute them.
- 2) We process, brand, and perform all the many necessary operations to prepare our products for market and consumption.
- 3) We utilize all by-products. Every part that can be used is processed and sold in various forms. The income from this source increases the price of livestock to producers, decreases the cost of meat to consumers.
- 4) Our research finds new uses and new markets for farmers' and ranchers' products.
- 5) Our Martha Logan experimental kitchens test foods under home conditions, so that Swift products may give consumers the greatest possible satisfaction and value per dollar.
- 6) We pay transportation charges on our finished products, delivering them to dealers in all parts of the United States. This makes a broad, nationwide market instead of a limited local market for the products of livestock producers.
- 7) We provide employment and a livelihood—good wages, good working conditions and security—for 73,000 people who work for Swift & Company.

Our earnings for all this were one cent on each dollar of sales.

## Livestock Loss Stoppers

*Killing horns on calves* before they grow is easier than dehorning. According to the University of Minnesota, treatment should be made when the horn button can just be detected, usually before the calf is 10 days old. Clip the hair closely on the button, smear vaseline around the area, then rub with moist stick caustic until small drops of blood appear. Commercial pastes are also very good and easy to use.

\* \* \*

*An effective one-treatment control* for hog-mange and lice has been found. It will replace the costly oil dips which often took 3 to 5 treatments to get results. It is a chemical known as benzene hexachloride. The University of Nebraska reports that when properly used it will completely free hogs of mange in one application. Hogs should be sprayed or dipped using an emulsion of 20 pounds of wettable benzene hexachloride, containing 10% of gamma isomer, in 100 gallons of water.

\* \* \*

*Pregnancy disease* of ewes usually occurs near the end of pregnancy. Symptoms are stupor, teeth grinding, paralysis and unconsciousness. Prevention is important, for as yet no effective cure has been found. The U. S. Department of Agriculture reports that prevention consists of (1) controlled feeding to avoid sharp weight gains or radical feed changes during the last third of pregnancy, (2) feeding blackstrap molasses in the drinking water or on the feed, (3) forcing the ewes to exercise by walking at least a mile a day, (4) feeding a ration high in vitamin A, such as good quality legume hay.

## Conservation of Our Land Resources

by H. H. Kildee, Dean of Agriculture  
Iowa State College



H. H. Kildee

During recent years we have become increasingly conscious of the importance of conserving our land resources. Accordingly, we have initiated conservation programs and practices which are sound and logical. Such action was and is urgently needed, not alone for the current generation, but as an obligation to generations yet unborn. As one result of the programs adopted, much land (which because of its character and slope was being destroyed by erosion) has been turned back to grass. Thus, expanding livestock production has become an increasingly important part of the program of conserving our natural resources.

Continual sale of crops off a farm or ranch results in serious loss of plant food. But the maintenance of plant food elements in the soil is urgently needed if our crop land is to continue to provide adequate quantities of human food. Livestock farming is helping accomplish this. For when land is used for grazing, rather than for crops, soil erosion ceases and the unnecessary loss of plant foods is checked.

**Swift & Company** UNION STOCK YARDS  
CHICAGO 9, ILLINOIS

The National Wool Grower





## HOW SWIFT'S DOLLAR WAS DIVIDED



**79.3 Cents to Producers**—Swift & Company, during 1947, returned to millions of producers of agricultural products an average of 79.3 cents out of each dollar received from sales. We provide a daily cash market for your livestock, dairy, poultry and other products.



**9.7 Cents to Employees**—In 1947, Swift's 73,000 employees earned \$217,072,169 in wages and salaries, or an average of 9.7 cents out of each dollar of Swift sales. It takes many skilled people to process livestock and other raw agricultural products into Swift's quality foods.



**3.8 Cents for Supplies**—Last year, out of each dollar of sales, Swift spent an average of 3.8 cents, or a total of \$86,005,885, on supplies of all kinds—mountains of salt and sugar; trainloads of boxes, barrels, other containers; miles of twine, tons of paper; fuel, electricity, etc.



**1.8 Cents for Transportation**—Swift's transportation bill was \$41,053,244 in 1947, or an average of 1.8 cents of each sales dollar. Approximately  $\frac{2}{3}$  of the livestock is produced west of the Mississippi River,  $\frac{2}{3}$  of the meat is eaten east of it. Swift service bridges this average 1,000-mile gap between America's producers and consumers.



**1.3 Cents for Taxes**—Our total tax bill in 1947 was \$25,915,888. This averaged 1.3 cents out of each dollar Swift received for the products it sold. In addition to federal taxes, Swift & Company paid taxes during 1947 in each of the 48 states, and in hundreds of municipalities where the company owns plants or other property.

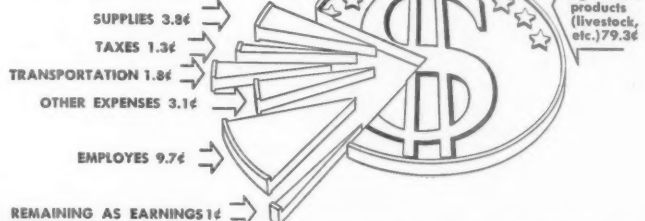


**3.1 Cents for Other Expenses**—Among other necessary business costs are depreciation, interest, employee benefits, sales promotion, rent, research, insurance, development of new products, advertising, stationery, postage, telephone, telegraph, passenger travel, etc. These necessary expenses took an average of 3.1 cents of each sales dollar.



**1 Cent as Earnings**—The company's 1947 net earnings were \$22,334,977, after provision of \$12,000,000 for high cost additions to fixed assets. This represents an average of only 1 cent of each sales dollar. Swift & Company is owned by 64,000 stockholders, whose savings provide the money for capital, plants, equipment, tools and raw materials. Of the net earnings, the stockholders received \$12,436,612 in dividends. The balance has been kept in the company as a reserve for future needs of the business.

### Where the Dollar Went—



Here is a quick "picture" of how Swift's average sales dollar was divided in 1947. Smallest slice is Swift & Company's net earnings for many essential services in the processing and marketing of the agricultural products you produce. It averaged a fraction of a cent a pound on the millions of pounds handled.

*M. J. Traynor*  
Vice-President and Treasurer

**NUTRITION IS OUR BUSINESS—AND YOURS**  
*Right Eating Adds Life to Your Years—and Years to Your Life*

## Wool Market Factors

(Continued from page 31)

modity and my commodity. Of this total \$148,000,000 was appropriated to the Department of Agriculture as Section 32 funds. Of the \$148,000,000 so appropriated, \$142,000,000 was contributed by the wool duties. Let us analyze the disposition of the 1946 funds. It is found that \$16,800,000 was expended for cotton support subsidies." You know what that means. It means simply they took our money collected on foreign wool and turned around and spent it for exportation subsidies on cotton they sent out of this country. "\$1,160,000 of U. S. Department of Agriculture funds was expended for research on cotton batts; \$315,000 was spent for development of cotton for insulation purposes, and \$1,780,000 of these funds was spent for experiments in connection with potential or experimental use of cotton for the manufacture of paper. Thus a total of \$20,055,000 Agriculture funds was spent for the benefit of the cotton industry."

Remember that 30.23 percent of this amount was contributed by wool duty funds. Additional millions were spent from Section 32 funds for the support of such commodities as Irish potatoes, and white flour, but not one cent for the support of wool in any manner. The pay-off, however, is in the expenditure of Section 32 funds under diversity of use, when in 1943 \$1,602,850 was spent for experimentation in cotton bagging, at least a portion for cotton bags for sacking wool. It is unsuitable for packing wool because the fibers become separated, mix with the wool and will not take the dye. So we were paying the bill to ruin our own wool clip. The wool growers evidently live on the wrong side of the Mason-Dixon line. The cotton industry has collected a host of protective features such as duties on imports, quotas on imports, millions spent for production and utilization of the product, and now cotton is the special beneficiary under this master trade agreement providing free access to the world markets for cotton in exchange for lowering duties on wool imports in the United States. Clayton did a good job for the cotton people, an effective job of pulling cotton over the wool growers' eyes.

That is the way it looks to us. We have followed that very closely. Why wool should be singled out as a single trading commodity, I do not know.

## Proper Preparation of Wool

I want to say a word about core boring. That is being used extensively for the purpose of determining shrinkages. Notwithstanding some of you people have had disastrous results, we believe core boring as a method of determining shrinkage viewed from an overall angle, is the most accurate yet developed, with the exception of actual scouring. It is expensive and the returns are needlessly delayed, we think, but let's look at the overall picture and be patient rather than taking some minor difficulty that is not so important. What we want to do today, folks, is to prepare our wool in a manner to take advantage of that. That to my mind is one of the most important things. That means simply what we have been talking about for the past 20 years and very little has been accomplished. That is better preparation of your wool. I am not going to bore you by a long discourse on that. If your wool is going to be core bored, those bags are cored, as you have seen, four times. Suppose this is the bag. There will be two core bores to be run this way and that way (indicating with hands) and the bag turned over and four more taken here. Now as is the custom, and I say that advisedly, you people who prepare your original bag clips, will put the clips in that bag and there will be a layer of tags right in that bag here. That core borer is going to cut right through those tags. You can't afford to put them in.

Let me cite a case that happened the last two or three weeks. We had a lot of about 167,000 pounds of wool. It was not well prepared. The tag rings were in there. They core bored about 50 bags of it. The core bores came back as 67 percent shrinkage. Here again is where the C.C.C. is very reasonable indeed. They told us if they could sell that clip on less than 67 they would be tickled to death. We sold that clip on a 64 percent shrinkage to the manufacturer, and the C.C.C. was only too glad to let us certify that it had been sold at that price and the grower got the benefit. The point I am raising, we didn't fool that manufacturer. Why? Because when he buys wool he runs the seams of every bag and he goes along if he is not too lazy—he usually makes us do it for him—examines every fleece in that on one side and we remove all the tags, backs, dewlaps, or what have you, visible on one side of the bag and then we run the seam on every one of those bags. I guess there were 400 bags

in this lot. He goes along and chalk-marks. That means you are to remove all rejects in there. He may go along another bag and it is all clear. In another one is a ring of tags again, but when the manufacturer takes it we remove that. So I undertake to say the manufacturer got what he paid for. He got that clip on 64 percent shrinkage. Yet the core bore showed 67, and it was right in my mind with respect to the shrinkage of the wool that was core-bored.

So it seems to me it is more important than ever to keep all the tags out of the fleeces and all the tags out of the bags. Pack them separately. Separately packed they have a distinct value and you will get that value. If packed in the fleeces and in the bags you are not only going to get less for your tags, but they are going to detract from the value of the rest of the good wool. I am not going to say any more on that. You have been patient and it is late. I do want to mention one other thing.

## The Cordova Wool Case

We think in many instances we are not getting the benefit of the slight protection we have. You know the Tariff Act of 1930 provides that carpet wools may come into the country free. That is, the duty is collected and then refunded. But there are other wools slipping in on less duty than the law provides. The law provides that if any of those carpet wools come in and are used for other purposes, they shall pay 13 cents per pound duty. But it happens higher wools, apparel wools are being entered into the United States and a duty of 13 cents is being collected rather than 34 cents; now we will have to change that 34 to 25 cents. So, on certain classifications we are not getting the slight protection that the present act provides. I refer to the famous Welsh Mountain and Cordova wool cases.

The Welsh Mountain is a wild breed of sheep that within the deep dark ages roamed over the mountains of Wales. For eighty years they have been breeding those sheep up until type 51 of the Welsh Mountain is a very nice, high grade of wool. The Shropshires, Romneys, Southdowns and other English breeds have been used to crossbreed those sheep up. Yet, if you please, they still call that improved wool, Welsh Mountain, which is free if used for carpets or if used for apparel, 13 cents instead of 25 cents. We tried that case about two years ago and we won it, only

to have another case come up on the Cordova, South America, and this is serious. The Welsh Mountain isn't so important in itself because there are only about 6 million pounds of the so-called Welsh Mountain produced over there anyway.

But the Cordova is different. The Cordova province is in the central part of Argentina where the Cordova wild sheep used to roam. The statistics of the government of Argentina state that only 2500 of the wild sheep remain, yet in the province of Cordova and adjoining provinces, there are 20 million pounds of wool produced, much of which is still called Cordova Mestiza. Mestiza means crossbred. When fighting this case in Washington, I asked some Spanish medical students what Cordova Mestiza meant. They said this, if a white man married an Indian, their offspring would be Mestiza. That is just what it means in wool. This Cordova brand of sheep have been improved for 50 years with Romneys and various types until it is Cordova Mestiza in name only.

I have samples here of the true Cordova and I have samples here of the wool they are importing and calling Cordova. In the latest hearing in Washington, October 16 and 17, one of the importers of this wool testified that he brought wool in that was invoiced as 50-56s on manifest which was three-eighths. He paid 13 cents duty. I asked the Commissioner if that were true. He said he didn't think so now. Well, be that as it may, it is a nasty fight and I don't know what the outcome will be. They have now taken it out of the Commissioner's hands and have filed suit against the Treasury of the United States. It will be tried in the Customs Courts, and evidently it will be a long, drawn-out fight. I had hopes and I have hopes that the American Carpet Wool Institute will join the wool growers in supporting the Government, but I tell you, it is going to be difficult to support the Government because now the case is out of our hands. It is out of the Commissioner's hands. It is a case against the Treasury of the United States and will be defended by the Attorney General or one of his assistants, and at the present time we do not know what assistant will defend it.

I know there are those present in the audience who minimize this as a factor influencing the market of our domestic commodity. I have seen too much wool come into Boston. I have been called

over there too many times to minimize that as a threat to our existing tariff. I don't know what we should do. My mind is open. I presented it to our annual meeting. They were inclined to think we should do everything to support the duty as Congress intended. I should like to have some advice.

Who are the plaintiffs in this case up to the present time? Action has been brought by the Philadelphia and Boston wool trades. They have what they call a "Welsh Mountain Committee." They have what they call a "Cordova Committee" for the purpose of fighting it. Now when it goes to the Customs Court it has to cover specific importers. We do not know whose name will appear. Duty is being collected at the present time and paid under protest. If they win this suit next summer, all of these duties that have been paid under protest will be refunded.

### Westward Trends

While within a radius of 400 miles of Boston, 90 percent of all the wool that is consumed in the United States is manufactured, it is my belief that New England will become less of a factor as time goes on, in the manufacturing industry, and that the manufacturing industry will move west. However, I am well aware, as has already been pointed out, so far as the worsted branch of the textile industry is concerned it will be years distant. Do you know what one of those combs costs? A double card today costs about eighteen or nineteen thousand dollars. A worsted comb, Bradford, would cost about \$9,000. One job of the mills is installing French combs they ordered about three years ago.

You produce worsted wool, not woolen. Whenever you let your clip fall down into the woolen class, you usually sacrifice 3, 4, or possibly 5 cents clean and now I will say about 7 cents. So folks, remember this, you produce good wool and wool that must be used in the worsted system. If I had time I would show you worsted top made from 60 percent Belle Fourche, South Dakota, and 40 percent Wyoming. We graded the wool, it was combed by itself and produced by a ladies' dress goods manufacturer, one of the handsomest dry-combed tops you ever saw. And I am proud to state that the combing report of that manufacturing concern showed a yield over 98 percent top sort. So that wool was prepared just about

right for that manufacturer of ladies' dress goods.

Under present conditions, folks, all I can say is I am on both sides of the fence. Our corporation is operating about 15 warehouses in the West and we operate 17 warehouses in the Greater Boston area with a capacity of about a million, two hundred thousand square feet. All I can say is, under present conditions, if I had a good clip of long staple, fine wool, it would go to Boston. Let me illustrate why.

One week ago a manufacturer called me up and said, "If I sell the tops from a million, one hundred thousand pounds of grease wool today, will you furnish the wool?" I said no, we couldn't for we didn't have it. He said, "You have got to furnish it." I said, "We haven't got to furnish it for we haven't got the wool." He said, "Well, we will have to take a shorter wool. How low will you have to go?" I said, "You will have to go to a class 4 wool." He said, "All right, how much can you give us?" I told him to wait two hours, and in two hours we had a list over there with a million, one hundred thousand pounds of class 4 wool and he was compelled to take it. That is an advantage that you have of cooperating with the manufacturers that is not available for wool stored in the West. How do we work it with western wools? We have samples from all our western wool houses, and they are on our show space at all times and then the wool can be shipped directly through the sale of that sample bag to our manufacturers.

### Shearing Demonstrations

Demonstrations in shearing, wool tying and grading are to be held in Ephraim, Utah, around March 1st. In this program, the Sheep Shearers Union of North America and County Agent, Russell Keith, are co-operating. Sheep shearing will be demonstrated by Lane Potter of Sidney, Montana, Oscar Hanson of Provo, Utah, and LaVor Taylor, president of the Shearers Union. Professor A. C. Esplin of the Utah State Agricultural College will grade the wool. Sheepmen, shearers and wool tiers and anyone else interested are invited to attend.

### Contracting in California

California Wool Grower (February 17) reports that about one-eighth (two million pounds) of the total California spring clip has been contracted. The bulk of the contracting has been done in the Sacramento Valley, with considerable activity also in Sonoma and Mendocino counties.



# Idaho on the March

THE wool tariff reduction; proposed research on sheep, lambs and wool; lamb promotion; the threat of meat rationing and price controls; freight rates and service; grazing problems; and the need for public relations work in the sheep industry, were all carefully analyzed in President John Breckenridge's address before the 55th annual convention of the Idaho Wool Growers Association in Boise, January 8 to 10. Mr. Breckenridge's fine work of the past year as well as the able assistance of Vice President David Little, another active young leader in Idaho Association affairs, were recognized in their unanimous re-election for 1948. Energetic M. C. Claar will also continue his good work as secretary.

The staff of speakers at the two-day sessions contributed to a well-rounded program and gave growers a wealth of material on all phases of their operations. Speakers included: John Noh, Kimberly wool grower; Sylvan J. Pauly, National Association president; Mrs. Merle Drake, outgoing president of the Women's Auxiliary to the Idaho Association; James M. Coon, Western Wool Storage Company; Rilea W. Doe, Safeway Stores; Ambrose J. Seitz, Union Pacific Railroad; Earl W. Murphy, Idaho Chamber of Commerce; Dr. T. Byron Keith, University of Idaho; T. B. Murray, Idaho State Fish and Game Department; and F. D. Cronin, Wool Division, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Walter E. Wagstaff of Radio Station KIDO kept things humming as toastmaster at the annual banquet in the Owyhee Hotel. Highlights of this enjoyable affair were the fashion show by the Idaho finalists in the wool sewing contest and the address which kept everyone in "stitches," "Where Do We Go From Here?" cleverly given by C. N. Wright, Union Stock Yards Company of Omaha.

Following is a digest of the important resolutions adopted which should command the attention of every Idaho sheepgrower.

Request legislation to enforce equalization of livestock values for tax assessment purposes and request Idaho Association to work against excessive valuation in certain counties.



Former Idaho President T. H. Gooding (left), President John H. Breckenridge (center) discuss sheepmen's affairs with Sylvan J. Pauly, president of the National Wool Growers Association at the Idaho Convention.

Commend work of Livestock Tax Committee and urge continued support of this committee because of pressing income tax problems ahead.

Request elimination of war excise taxes, especially three percent excise tax on freight shipments.

Extend appreciation of work of Idaho State Sheep Commission and request that it operate at lowest cost possible by avoidance of additional work.

Approve research project on livestock diseases and parasites, to be carried on under Research and Marketing Act.

Caution growers against use of many concoctions on markets purported to supplement mineral deficiencies but which are of no value.

Request monies be appropriated for new agricultural building at University of Idaho.

Urge that lambs, since they are perishable, be given preferential railroad service; also that railroads give livestock shippers better service on transfers at terminal points, car sanding and unloading service at Ogden.

While choosing of marketing methods is growers' privilege, strongly urge that central markets be kept active through patronage, to maintain strong competition and a market criterion.

Urge State Department, National Association, and others to take drastic steps to eradicate foot-and-mouth disease.

Urge National Wool Growers Association to work for defeat of any re-imposition of price control and rationing measures.

Commend central markets now collecting 75 cents per car for lamb promotion work and ask that all central markets as well as country buyers and auction sales rings see that this important deduction is made.

Commend Lamb Industry Committee, American Meat Institute and National Live Stock and Meat Board for their worthwhile activities.

Commend Miss Marian Hepworth, Mr. E. F. Rinehart and his extension workers, all of the University of Idaho, for their efforts on lamb promotion.

Urge railroads to adopt program of education among employees regarding importance of perishable products, especially lamb.

Feel railroads should pay full value for whatever loss is sustained on livestock while in their possession.

Deem it advisable to have each shipper specify amount of feed for his livestock while in transit.

Urge stockyards to provide better feed and careful, efficient handling of livestock.

Urge Idaho Association members to take advantage of freight bill auditing service.

Urge continuance of less-than-carload rates on wool from Idaho to Portland.

Urge Packers and Stockyards Administration to post all yards coming under their regulations.

Demand that stockyards furnish good hay, better service and quick handling of livestock. Conditions existing justify early correction.

Oppose any legislation that would stifle movement of trucks on highways. Oppose excessive or discriminatory taxes on truck transportation.

Commend Transportation Department of Idaho Public Utilities Commission, particularly for their efforts on wool freight rate case.

Commend State and National Association officers for their campaign to secure just and equitable freight rates.

Commend Fish and Wildlife Service for predatory animal control work of past two years. Request control work in areas not covered last year where losses are heavy. Urge cooperation of every grower in making predatory control program successful.

Commend State Game Department for their cooperation on predatory animal control and ask that they give serious consideration to increasing appropriations for this work.

Ask Congress to increase appropriations to Fish and Wildlife Service for predatory animal control to the amount of the '46 appropriations.

Demand that congressmen insist upon immediate shipment to needy countries under Marshall plan of present U. S. stockpile of medium grade wools because unless these wools are disposed of prior to December 31, 1948, it is the feeling that our market will be demoralized.

Instruct congressmen to work against extension of Reciprocal Trade Agreement Act expiring June 30, 1948.

Censure Boston and Philadelphia wool trade associations for attempts to break down existing tariff protection through illegal importation of South American and similar clothing grade wools (competing with domestic quarter and three-eighths) at 13 cents instead of 25½ cents per clean pound. Ask National Association to take necessary action to preserve validity of existing rates of duty on wool.

Congratulate Texas wool growers on wool marketing methods and direct Idaho Association, with other state associations, to work out a similar plan providing for concentration of western wools at key points for sale either at auction or privately to all interested buyers.

Recommend that Commodity Credit Corporation re-adjust purchase schedules to support '47 and '48 wools at '46 support levels, thereby complying with command of Congress.

Demand that Commodity Credit Corporation make available to growers promptly as requested, information relating to original core tests, re-core tests, or scouring.

Request wool be given same branch status within Department of Agriculture as other commodities, instead of present handling under Livestock Branch.

Endorse formula of Department of Agriculture for modernized parity, which includes moving base period and hired labor in its calculations.

Ask support of growers in experiments to be conducted for better marketing of wool under Research Act.

Endorse wool schools to be conducted by University of Idaho Extension Service.

Endorse stated practice of Forest Service in Idaho that no transfer cuts will be made except for range protection.

Endorse recommendations of Congressman Barrett's Sub-committee on Public Lands.

Endorse and urge expansion of reseeding and brush burning program of both Forest and Grazing Service.

Recommend closer cooperation between livestock and big game interests through appointment by President of Idaho Association of a big game committee.

Recommend closer cooperation between State Fish and Game Department, Federal Fish and Wildlife Service and Forest Service in control of predators on the forests.

Recommend written report on condition of each individual allotment be made at conclusion of each forest grazing season, to be sent to supervisor with copy of permittee.

Endorse Nicholson plan as being effective if carried out as agreed.

Recommend return of Regional Grazing Office to Boise.

Urge Bureau of Land Management to use prudence in allotting of sub-marginal land for dry farm use.

Urge General Land Office to expedite land transfers.

Recommend experimental work by U. S. government on control of Halogetin and goatweed because of their dangerous spread on public lands.

Commend Idaho State Land Commission for cooperative attitude toward livestock industry. Feel their raise in rentals on state lands was justified.

Ask continuation of National Advisory Board Council and Joint Public Lands Committee.

Oppose International Trade Organization. Urge Congress to carefully scrutinize all

appropriation bills, eliminate many needless commissions and bureaus, and exert every effort to balance the budget and repay the national debt.

Request that a disaster floor at 75 percent of modernized parity be made effective. Request wool be given fair and equal treatment with all agricultural commodities.

Urge National Association to combat with every means at their command, vicious propaganda and misinformation on the livestock industry emanating from certain magazines and newspapers. E.E.M.

## Oregon Takes the Initiative

### Public Relations Vital to Industry

**H**ARD-hitting Oregon sheepmen decided action and not words is the only way to protect their industry. The delegates doubled their dues assessment from two to four mills per grease pound of wool for the purpose of getting industry facts and problems before the public. "We've taken this bureaucratic propaganda and these stories from uninformed, ill-advised writers long enough," was one of the comments

Industry problems were discussed by G. H. Hansen, U. S. Fish and Wildlife; Harold G. Russell, President, Western Wool Handlers Association; Joseph F. Pechanec, Division of Range Research, U. S. Forest Service; A. P. Davies, American Meat Institute; J. M. Jones, secretary of the National Wool Growers Association, and others.

Officers and members participating in the program were Peter Obiague; Mrs. A. J. Connolly; President Ira D.



Oregon Association officials (left to right), William Steiwer of Fossil, vice president; Ira C. Staggs, Burns, president; Walter A. Holt, Portland, secretary.

heard at the 52nd annual convention of the Oregon Wool Growers Association held at the Imperial Hotel, Portland, on January 8, 9 and 10, 1948.

"Portland is the ideal place for us to meet," was voiced by nearly everyone, as over 300 delegates packed the meeting rooms of nearly every session.

The sessions consisted of addresses on important topics followed by panel and on-the-floor discussions, with everyone presenting his problem.

The Oregon sheepmen were fortunate in having such outstanding speakers as Senator Wayne Morse, Governor John H. Hall, Mayor R. Earl Riley, E. C. Sammons, President of the U. S. National Bank, Portland, and others.

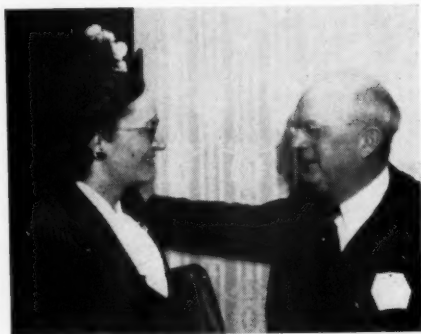
Staggs, and Secretary Walter A. Holt.

The Women's Auxiliary, under the leadership of President Anne Connolly, carried on many interesting meetings on work done by the auxiliary in 1947.

Secretary Holt arranged one of the finest entertainment features ever witnessed at a convention, consisting mainly of a buffet supper, professional floor show and dance.

Ira D. Staggs, elevated to the presidency by the resignation of Wayne Stewart, was elected president for 1948. William Steiwer was placed in the vice-presidency, and Walter A. Holt was again made secretary of the association.

A summary of the views expressed by the convention assembled follow:



Mrs. Winifred Gillen, 4-H Club leader, Oregon State College, and A. S. Boyd of Baker, reminiscing about Iowa at the Oregon convention.



In the front rows at the Oregon convention (left to right), three past presidents—J. Garnett Barrett, Jay Dobbin, and Wayne Stewart—and Gerald Stanfield and Mike O'Toole.

Requested vigorous research program for betterment of meats and wool and that particular attention be given to range management and rangelands.

Because of the present situation confronting the industry, favored the continuation of the support price program on wool. Felt the Government should give necessary aid to a long-range program to assure confidence in re-establishing the wool industry on a profitable basis.

Asked modernization of wool parity, including labor in the calculation.

Asked for protective tariff policy sufficient to equalize difference in costs of wool production here and abroad.

Approved the Wool Products Labeling Act.

Commended the Ladies' Auxiliary, the American Wool Council and 4-H Clubs for excellent work promoting the use of wool.

Requested Commodity Credit Corporation to grant permission to individuals to withdraw clip from program if desired by paying the accrued costs.

Opposed the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act insofar as the economy of agriculture was jeopardized.

Requested that wool be given branch status within the Department of Agriculture.

Condemned wool freight rates as being far in excess of fair and equitable rates.

Asked that our Government do everything possible to stamp out the menace of foot-and-mouth disease on this continent.

Recommended to the Governor of Oregon that the livestock industry be permitted a member on the Game Commission and that the administration of public lands be permitted a member.

Asked that Oregon legislature match the monies received from the counties for predatory animal control.

Commended the program of the Fish and Wildlife Service and recommended the appointment in each county of a predatory animal control committee to work with the service.

Asked public transportation facilities to

furnish improved service in transporting and feeding of sheep moving from ranges and markets and asked for the maintenance of existing freight schedules.

Commended the work of the National Live Stock and Meat Board and the American Meat Institute for their publicizing and advertising the merits of meat.

Asked that elk control be more vigorously applied and that regulation of big game be more closely watched.

Asked the Federal Government to make a survey of the amount of wheat on hand in the Northwest and that a sufficient amount of this wheat be reserved for the use of livestock and poultry.

Opposed meat rationing and price control. Approved wholeheartedly the program of Lamb education and the deduction of 75c per car at central and country points to carry on the work.

—J. M. J.

## Washington's Fifty - Fourth

### Drumheller Resigns

YAKIMA, Washington, as has been the case for many years, was the host city for the 54th annual Washington Wool Growers Association convention on January 12 and 13, 1948.

Although there are few sheep left in Washington, the operators continuing are energetic and extremely interested in the affairs of the industry.

T. J. (Tom) Drumheller, who for 35 years has presided over the Washington Wool Growers' conventions, told the convention the first day that he thought he "had held the job long enough." As a result of this decision, R. A. Jackson, Goldendale, who has been vice president for the past six years, was elected the new president. Arthur Bohoskey, Yakima, was elected vice president, and A. E. Lawson was re-elected to fill the position of secretary-treasurer.

All sessions were held in the informal "Drumheller fashion" and as a consequence everyone had an opportunity to express himself and unload the problems confronting the industry to the railroad men, wool representatives,

processors, Government men and others.

Sylvan J. Pauly, president of the National Wool Growers Association, was a main speaker at the convention as well as the principal speaker before civic groups.

In addition to the officers of the association, Harry Bourne, Wilson and Company; T. G. Chase, Swift and Company; J. C. Petersen, Petersen Sheep Company; Ernie Beilfus of the Producers Livestock Marketing of Chicago; H. Stanley Coffin, Yakima; Melvin Fell, Pendleton Woolen Mills; Frank D. Cronin, Chief of the Wool Division, U. S. Department of Agriculture; J. M. Jones, Secretary of the National, and others discussed the different phases of industry problems.

The Ladies' Auxiliary met constantly throughout the convention and displayed the fruits of their labors at the banquet before a crowd of over 300, when they presented the Washington "Make It Yourself With Wool" style show. It was an outstanding success.

A summary of the action taken by the Washington Wool Growers Association follows:



Delegates listen to National President Pauly at the Washington Wool Growers Convention





Above, some notables at the Washington gathering: (left to right), Art Bohoskey, Yakima, vice president; Rollo A. Jackson, Goldendale, president; National President Sylvan J. Pauly; T. J. Drumheller, Walla Walla, retiring president, and A. E. Lawson, Yakima, secretary.



A section of the Ladies Auxiliary in convention at Yakima, Washington.

Firmly opposed any program of price control or meat rationing or any other Governmental system tending to interfere with the free marketing of meat and other agricultural products.

Recommended the adoption of a modernized parity formula, including labor, to reflect a fair and proper price relationship for the sheep industry.

Urged Congress to strongly support a program of elimination of the foot-and-mouth disease in Mexico.

Commended the Lamb Industry Committee for its work and urged its continuance.

Commended the National Wool Growers Association for the lamb promotion efforts and recommended deduction of 75 cents per car or 3/5 of a cent per head at all markets, country as well as terminal, to supply the funds for the support of the National's program.

Commended the work of the National Live Stock and Meat Board in lamb promotion.

Commended the American Meat Institute for its meat educational program.

Recommended the payment of 10 cents per bag by the growers to the American Wool Council, and commended the Council for its promotion activities.

Opposed the recent lowering of tariff on wool by the State Department and asked for a protective tariff to equalize the difference between the costs in this country and foreign countries.

Recommended to the State and National Associations that they support a continuation of the 1947-48 wool purchase program until such time as a long-range agricultural program can be inaugurated.

Further recommended that the provisions of the program allowing direct sale of wool by the grower be continued and that the Commodity Credit Corporation permit the grower to withdraw his clip if desired by paying the accrued costs.

Urged that wool be given branch status within the Department of Agriculture.

Commended the Washington Wool Grow-

ers' Auxiliary, State Game Department, Fish and Wildlife Service, and Soil Conservation Service.

Asked the railroads to re-establish ten-car minimum stock trains and to speed up transportation to destination.

Opposed further increase in freight rates.

Objected to the present methods of settling claims and asked that claims be adjusted on their full value.

Urged the Washington Wool Growers Association to cooperate with the railroads to facilitate better handling and movement of livestock.

J. M. J.

## Utah Maps Strong Course

A snowstorm may have added a little to the good spirit of Utah's 41st annual convention. At any rate a number of the delegates gathering in Salt Lake's Hotel Utah on January 19 and 20 were in a good mood because a snow which blanketed a large part of the State just prior to the convention improved moisture conditions.

Re-elected to the presidency was Don Clyde of Heber City. Douglas Clark, Cedar City, is the new vice president, replacing Reuel E. Christensen, Ephraim. James A. Hooper will continue to serve the organization as secretary-treasurer.

President Clyde keynoted his address with bitter denunciations of any re-imposition of price control and rationing and also covered other problems of considerable importance to the industry, such as comparative prices of lamb with other meats, homesteading, excessive cost of government, public lands problems, and the foot-and-mouth disease. Rex L. Nicholson, Richmond, California, former assistant to Secretary of the Interior Krug, spoke on public lands problems and warned that eastern capital is now looking toward tax interests and a place to play instead of producing livestock. He therefore cautioned against forcing sale of public lands at the present time because he contended that eastern money would bid lands up to where the average stockman couldn't



The annual meeting of the Utah Wool Growers Association draws a large and attentive crowd



Former President S. M. Jorgensen of Salina, at the mike; Douglas Clark at Cedar City (left), new vice president, and Don Clyde, Heber, reelected president, Utah convention.

afford to own them. Other speakers at the two-day sessions were W. Preston Thomas, Utah State Agricultural College; Ezra Taft Benson, member of the Council of Twelve Apostles, Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints; Mrs. Joseph T. Murdock, outgoing president of the Women's Auxiliary; and Dr. Herbert J. Wollner, President, American Conditioning House, Boston.

Annual banquet and style show of entrants in the wool sewing contest added to the enjoyment of the large delegation.

A good idea of convention business can be obtained from the following digest of resolutions adopted:

Favor principle of private ownership but declare that at present opportunity of securing public lands for private ownership is very impractical.

Support selection and appointment of National Director for Bureau of Land Management, with following qualifications: (1) that he understand the West; (2) that he be a practical business man, familiar with western business practices; (3) that after his appointment he be permitted to report direct to the Secretary of the Interior and not to a branch of the Interior Department.

Petition Congress and Department of Interior to provide administrators of Taylor Grazing Act, with sufficient monies for the next fiscal year to carry out provisions of Nicholson report.

Ask that National Advisory Board Council be instructed to appear before appropriations committee of Congress and Department of Interior in effort to obtain appropriation of sufficient money to carry out provisions of Nicholson report.

Recommend to State Land Department that state grazing lands should be continuously open for purchase and that they be leased or sold to users of public land allotments wherein said State lands are located, at reasonable fee based upon carrying capacity.

Further recommend to members of the Utah Wool Growers Association that they lease all State lands within their respective districts.

If above recommendations are contrary to rules of State Land Department or laws governing state lands, recommend that prop-

er legislation be enacted whereby all State school lands may be sold or leased as above stated.

Recommend initiation of program whereby carrying capacity of all grazing lands within State can be more fully developed, through reseeding, better management, and conservation of available water.

Request every effort be put forth to halt liquidation trend in Utah sheep numbers and work for increased production.

Insist that every effort be made by Washington delegation to stop agitation for price control and rationing because these measures would drive meat from the retail counters and because per capita supply of meat is greater than pre-war average.

Appreciate improved transportation conditions but view increased freight rates with alarm and feel increases must be stopped to halt further inflation.

Recommend packers develop better selling attitude toward lamb and encourage retailers and distributors of lamb to "sell" the consumers so that demand will help to maintain a closer relationship on lamb with other meat animals.

Recommend that growers give attention to orderly marketing of lambs to avoid market congestion and request marketing agencies and the Government to keep growers fully advised of the demand and availability of lambs on the market.

Commend efforts of National Live Stock and Meat Board and request study be made on reason for wide difference in prices of lamb compared to other meat animals, to the end that greater equality may exist.

Recommend that deduction of 75 cents per car of sheep and lambs sold be deducted on all shipments, both at central markets and country points.

Recommend every effort be put forth for even greater use of domestic wool.

Commend Congress and President for enactment of 1947 Wool Act.

Commend Research and Marketing Act of 1946 and request that every intelligent and feasible development possible be taken advantage of for wool research and promotion under this Act.

Propose and recommend that wool branch be established within U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Request further refinement of determination of shrinkages.

Condemn activities of Boston and Philadelphia Wool Trade and all other organizations that have constantly opposed legislation for benefit of wool growers, such as Wool Act of 1947; further condemn these trade organizations for attempts to secure

importation of apparel-type wools at tariff rates applied to coarser wools.

Commend Utah Women's Auxiliary for their efforts in publicizing wool, especially their effort in developing a style show. Also extend thanks to participants in the show.

Commend Forest Service for action in applying principle of grazing range only in such seasons as are to the best interest of the livestock and the range. Recommend that no range should be used by any livestock until feed is sufficiently matured so that injury will not occur and that all classes of livestock should enter range at the same time, where dual grazing is practiced.

Request further effort be made in following improvements: (1) stock water development to eliminate excessive trailing of sheep; (2) reseeding where ranges have been depleted and where it would be beneficial; (3) due consideration should be given during reseeding so that maximum use by sheep may be made available; (4) intelligent and beneficial fencing should be developed so that herding and driving may be reduced to a minimum; (5) elimination of dual use as soon as possible; (6) range plans should be cooperatively worked out with forest officials, especially the ranger and the permittee.

Ask Forest Service to fix number of game animals that can economically be grazed on each forest and steps taken to reduce same to economic use in proportion to livestock use.

Oppose planting of any elk on forests or land adjacent thereto.

Approve six recommendations of Barrett Committee.

Request Forest Service to cut reductions to a minimum. Recommend continuation of conferences between Forest Service and association where differences of opinion have arisen on range problems.

Propose amendment to Forest Act of 1897, clarifying grazing as a basic use of national-forest lands.

Recommend continuation of bounty and cooperative programs in predatory animal



James A. Hooper, secretary of the Utah Wool Growers Association.

control. Commend State Board of Agriculture, Utah Fish and Game Commission, U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service and Predatory Animal Committee of the Utah Wool Growers for cooperation in bounty program during 1947 wherein there were bountied 10,960 coyotes, 1130 bob cats, 121 cougars and three wolves.

Oppose planting of more game animals in State unless approved by Big Game Control Board.

Commend Big Game Board for past efforts but request that it be more exacting in carrying out an intelligent program of game management.

Favor removal of surplus deer during regular hunting season by issuance of special licenses. Also favor earlier season for hunting elk and favor removal of full recommended numbers even though necessary to extend season.



General resolutions committee and others attending Montana convention: Seated (left to right), S. E. Whitworth, Dillon; Everett E. Shuey, Helena; Leonard Esp, Big Timber; Dan Fulton, Ismay; Carl Rostad, Lennep; Wallace Ulmer, Miles City; A. C. Grande, Jr., Lennep; Howard Doggett, Townsend; Roy Alexander, Jordan; W. A. Denecke, Bozeman; Sylvan J. Pauly, Deer Lodge. Standing (left to right) Nels Bach of Sidney, and F. E. Ralston of the Montana State College.

Because of increase in game animals, livestock are being removed from range. This policy is not economical and indicates poor management; it should be remedied immediately.

Favor simplification of present "posting" law so that farmers can more readily control and regulate hunting on their private lands. Favor severer penalties for trespassing upon property by careless hunters.

Favor appointment of small committee of wool growers to meet with sportsmen in their regular meetings and discuss problems with them.

Oppose establishment of reciprocal trade agreements without ratification of Congress.

Request that funds authorized in Section 32 of the A. A. Act be used for wool research.

Favor tariffs, quotas and embargoes on all articles that can be produced within reasonable cost in the United States.

Favor modernization of parity.

Favor reduction as rapidly as possible in ownership of land by Government.

Favor encouragement in production and saving of grain to help nations in distress but saving should not extend to point of extermination or reduction of our livestock.

Insist that Mexico control foot-and-mouth disease by U. S. methods; i.e., slaughter and burial of livestock. Also insist that rigid quarantine be maintained. E. E. M.

## Montana Convention—One of the Best

ONE of the best attended, most constructive conventions since the organization's inception in 1883, seemed to be the consensus of opinion of the 700 delegates about the 47th annual convention of the Montana Wool Growers Association in Butte, January 15 to 17, 1948. The convention also marked the appointment of a new secretary-treasurer, Everett Shuey, replacing C. O. "Kelly" Hansen, now with Wilkins & Company, Limited. The delegates also

President Denecke in his address emphasized the need for a general understanding of our problems, careful planning and concerted action. Other speakers bringing pertinent information to the large delegation of Treasure State wool growers on many phases of their important industry were: Dr. R. R. Renne, President, Montana State College; P. C. Smith, Vice President, Swift & Company; Richard C. Miller, Sheep Specialist, University of Kentucky; Syl-



Prominent men at the Montana meeting: (left to right) W. G. Gilbert of Dillon, and Peter Pauly of Deer Lodge, both former presidents of the State Association; J. H. Gilbert of Alder and Senator T. A. Ross of Chinook.

van J. Pauly, National Association President; Dr. Hadleigh Marsh, Montana State College; Hon. Sam C. Ford, Governor of Montana; Edwin E. Marsh, Assistant Secretary, National Association; F. D. Cronin, U. S. Department of Agriculture; G. R. Milburn, Grass Range, Montana; Reynold A. Seaver, President, Wyoming Wool Growers Association; and E. P. Orcutt, Montana State College.



President W. A. Denecke (left) of Bozeman and Vice President Wallace Ulmer of Miles City, both reelected at the Montana convention.

Annual banquet in the beautiful Silver Bow Ballroom of Hotel Finlen was highlighted by the clever antics of Toastmaster John Churchill, Boise, Idaho. Charm was furnished by the promenading of Montana's entrants in the wool sewing contest. Lora V. Hilyard, Clothing Specialist, Montana Extension Service, announced each contestant as she modeled before the banquet crowd.

Following is a digest of resolutions adopted, which represent the thinking of the wool growers assembled:

(Continued on page 55)



# Lamb Market Prices

## Public Markets

THE slaughter lamb supply on the public markets during January consisted, of course, mostly of fed woolled lambs. The market teetered up and down, with prices 50 cents to \$1.50 higher the first week of January; 50 cents to \$1 lower the second; 50 cents to \$1 higher the third week; and \$1 to \$1.25 lower the fourth week.

What was probably the highest price of January was \$27.25, paid at eastern corn belt markets early in the month. Most of the good and choice fed woolled slaughter lambs sold on the public markets during the month from \$25 to \$26.-75. Medium and good kinds brought mostly \$20.50 to \$25. Most good and choice slaughter ewes sold during the month from \$10 to \$12, although some did reach \$13 and \$13.50. Common and

cull kinds sold from \$6.50 to \$10, with some medium kinds at \$8.50 to \$11.

Bulk of the good and choice feeding lambs moved during the month from \$21.50 to \$23.75. Up to \$24.25 was paid for choice 80-pound feeding lambs. One 82-pound load at Denver brought \$24. Medium and good Southwestern feeders sold from \$16 to \$20 during January.

## California Lambs

Unless the southern half of California receives considerable rainfall during February, it would appear that early lambs will not attain sufficient finish to be sold for slaughter. Pastures were very dry during January. These conditions have held early contracting to a minimum.

A few thousand slaughter lambs had moved out of the Imperial Valley up to the latter part of January at \$23.50. Asking prices range up to \$25 for these lambs, which are on alfalfa pasture. These lambs are getting heavy and marketing will increase during February.

## Contracting in Montana

Contracts at 20 cents per pound were made in January for all of the following: 400 mixed blackface lambs in the Great Falls area, fall delivery; 1500 mixed blackface lambs in the Harlowton area, October 1 to 15 delivery, 50-pound minimum, weighed with overnight shrink; 800 mixed blackface lambs in the Twodot area, fall delivery; 2500 mixed black and white-face lambs in the Geyser area, fall delivery, with the grower to select 1000 of the top whiteface ewe lambs from the lot before delivery; 4500 wether lambs and approximately 3000 ewe lambs, mixed black and whitefaces, White Sulphur Springs area, for fall delivery, trade providing that grower is to select top 1500 of whiteface ewe lambs from the lot before delivery.

## Sheep and Lambs on Feed

Total sheep and lambs on feed in the United States as of January 1, 1948, was estimated by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics at 4,788,000 head compared to 5,693,000 on January 1, 1947.

Kansas has had the biggest decrease in numbers on feed due to drouth conditions in the wheat pastures. This has shifted feeding to other areas and States having a somewhat larger num-

## Pork versus corn meal

A REDUCTION in livestock is being advocated in order that the grain which would otherwise be fed to the livestock can be used to feed hungry people in other countries. Grains, say the advocates of livestock reduction, will provide humans with more calories if eaten in their natural state than will the meat which might be produced from them.

Nutritive values cannot be determined solely by caloric count. This fact is made evident in a study entitled "Using Resources to Meet Food Needs" published in 1943 by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. In this study the Bureau considered the various elements that determine nutrition—calories, fats, minerals, vitamins, etc.—and by weighting them in a manner

which the researchers believed warranted, developed a relative measure of food values based on what can be obtained from different crops per unit of land resource. According to this measure pork has a rating of 201 against a rating of 181 for corn meal.

In other words, it would seem from this study that our nation's tremendous corn production is more valuable to the human race in the form of pork than it would be in the form of corn meal.

Thus there is warrant for believing that the nation's farmers would make a greater contribution to the world's hungry people by increasing their production of grains and other livestock feeds than they would by reducing the number of meat animals which they make ready for the market.

**ARMOUR** and Company

ber of sheep and lambs on feed this year are: Illinois, Indiana, Nebraska, Montana, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Washington and California.

### Meat Supplies

According to the American Meat Institute, the amount of meat available for 1948 as a whole will be larger than the pre-war average, even though supplies are expected to be relatively low during the spring and summer. The Institute estimates that the average person will eat about one-fourth ounce more per day over the year 1948 than during pre-war years and only one-half ounce less per day than during 1947 (of all meats). They estimate the per capita civilian consumption for 1948 will be 65.0 pounds of beef; 9.4 pounds of veal; 4.6 pounds of lamb and mutton; and 65.4 pounds of pork (excluding lard). This compares to the pre-war 1939-1941 average of 56.5 pounds of beef; 7.5 pounds of veal; 6.7 pounds of lamb and mutton; and 67.7 pounds of pork.

E.E.M.

### Correction In Hubbard Ad

THE National Wool Grower regrets exceedingly an error made in setting up the W. P. Hubbard advertisement in the January convention issue. The advertisement carried the statement that the \$2,500. top ram in the 1947 National Ram Sale was a Suffolk Stud consigned by Chas. Howland & Sons and that it was a ram of W. P. Hubbard breeding, instead of "sired by a ram of Hubbard breeding."

To be entered in the National Ram Sale the ram of course would necessarily have been, and of course was bred by Chas. Howland & Sons. Our humble apology is tendered here to both W. P. Hubbard and Chas. Howland & Sons for the mistake.

### British Breeds Increasing in South Australia

Less than ten years ago 94 percent of the wool produced in South Australia was Merino. The figure fell to 88 percent by the 1945-46 season due to an increase in British type flocks. The biggest increase in British types is in the Romney Marsh. Other breeds in use there include the Dorset Horns, the Border Leicester, Southdown, Suffolk, Ryeland, English Leicester, Lincoln, Shropshire, Cheviot, and Hampshire Down.

### Prices and Slaughter This Year and Last

|  | 1947          | 1946         |
|--|---------------|--------------|
| Total U. S. Inspected                    | 1947          | 1946         |
| Slaughter, Twelve Months                 | 16,666,507    | 19,885,283   |
| Week Ended                               | Jan. 24, 1948 | Jan 25, 1947 |
| Slaughter 32 centers                     | 254,123       | 300,382      |
| Chicago Average Lamb Prices (Wooled):    |               |              |
| Good and Choice                          | \$25.08       | 23.08        |
| Medium and Good                          | 22.80         | 20.18        |
| New York Av. Western Dressed Lamb Prices |               |              |
| Choice, 40-45 pounds*                    | 46.00         | 42.20        |
| Good, 40-45 pounds*                      | 45.30         | 40.80        |
| Commercial, all weights                  | 41.70         | 37.70        |

### Federally Inspected Slaughter—December

|                 |           |           |
|-----------------|-----------|-----------|
| Cattle          | 1,345,695 | 1,352,062 |
| Calves          | 673,218   | 590,768   |
| Hogs            | 6,254,454 | 5,133,378 |
| Sheep and Lambs | 1,451,152 | 1,345,905 |

\*Quotations not given on 30-40 pound carcasses.



This outstanding ram lamb, son of the famous \$2200 KIRTON GUARD, was the First Prize Ram Lamb at Portland, San Francisco and Ogden.

W. H. S. FARMS also showed the Champion Suffolk Ewe, Reserve Champion Suffolk Ram and Ewe, and Reserve Champion Hampshire Ram and Ewe at the recent Ogden Show; also Reserve Champion Suffolk Ram and Champion Hampshire Ewe at the Pacific International; also Champion Hampshire Ram and Ewe at the recent Grand National in San Francisco.

The \$2500 top ram of the 1947 National Ram Sale, a Suffolk stud consigned by Charles Howland & Sons, was also sired by a ram of our breeding.

# WALTER P. HUBBARD

CHAS. R. BUFFUM, Shepherd

JUNCTION CITY, ORE.

## Association Work and Plans

(Continued from page 11)

quently experienced to our sorrow in the past. These, my friends, have been the recommendations of your officers during the past year. They are, of course, now subject to your approval and revision if you so desire. This is your convention. All the States assembled here will have every opportunity to present their views. May we hope that by the combined thinking of those of us gathered here today the National Wool Growers Association may present a sound policy, and a united

program for the serious consideration of our National Congress.

Perhaps, before going on I should translate into dollars and cents what this modernized parity program would mean to the industry. Computed as of September 15, 1947, we find the value of wool based on a modernized parity basis such as outlined above would be 54 cents per pound without including the cost of labor, and 75 cents per pound if the cost of labor were taken into consideration under the formula suggested by the Department of Agriculture. That means that should a market fall develop, the Government would now support the price of wool at approximate-

ly 45 cents per pound and the price of lamb at a price of approximately 16 cents per pound. Should general commodity prices fall, wool would too, but the drop would be proportionate with others. This would indeed be a great stabilizing influence upon our industry in the years to come.

### Lamb Industry Committee

During the past the Lamb Industry Committee, ably headed by your former President, G. Norman Winder of Colorado, has performed splendid service. As you know, this Committee represents all segments of the lamb industry, including the producers, the feeders, the packers, and the retailers. You will hear more as this convention progresses of the splendid work which has been done by your Lamb Industry Committee, but, in passing, may I call your particular attention to the study they have made of the disproportion, historically speaking, between the current price for choice lamb and the current price for choice meats of other kinds. Your Lamb Industry Committee has recommended that further study be made of this unusual situation. It has recommended that an educational program be inaugurated to increase the use of lamb. It has decided that the most promising field to work in would be the teaching staffs of our high schools and colleges. It is their theory that if the young ladies of this country can be taught to prepare lamb properly, the popularity of this meat on the American table will be greatly increased. In order to accomplish this, they have recommended that 75 cents per car be paid for a special lamb fund. This program would be initiated by the National Wool Growers Association and carried out by the National Livestock and Meat Board. Many of the States have approved these recommendations and the Colorado-Nebraska Lamb Feeders Association have gone on record supporting such a program.

### Proposed Wool Industry Committee

In view of the splendid accomplishments of the Lamb Industry Committee it has been suggested, the idea is not original with me, but I am happy to pass it on for your most serious consideration—that a similar set-up to be known as the Wool Industry Committee should be established at once. It is suggested, and I earnestly urge that the National Wool Growers Association take the initiative in such a program.

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**STAYS**

**The Colorado Fuel and Iron Corporation**  
General Offices: Denver, Colorado  
Pacific Coast Sales: The California Wire Cloth Corporation, Oakland, Calif.



It should be the purpose of this Committee to unite all segments of the industry which are interested in the production, transportation, handling, manufacturing, and sale of our wool. This Committee should represent the producers, the handlers, the manufacturers, and retailers. It seems to me that by the combined efforts of such a group great good could be accomplished for the mutual benefit of all. It would be my suggestion that from time to time the Wool Industry Committee and the Lamb Industry Committee meet jointly, with the idea in mind that by their combined efforts, peace and harmony between the various correlated branches of our industry could again be restored to the mutual benefit of all those interested in wool.

#### Foot-and-Mouth Disease

Perhaps, I should take just a moment to remind you that the prevalence of foot-and-mouth disease in our neighboring Republic south of the Rio Grande still continues as a serious threat to all the livestock industry of our own country. This is especially serious to the people of the Western Range States who raise both sheep and cattle which must travel great distances. Heretofore the producers of sheep or goats have had no representation on the Advisory Committee of the Department of Agriculture for foot-and-mouth disease. Only recently the Department decided to increase the size of this Committee to twelve and invited your National Association in co-operation with Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers Association to name a representative on that Committee. It seemed very logical to us that since Texas was nearest the danger point, this representative be from the Lone Star State. It was our privilege to jointly recommend and endorse the appointment of Mr. Fred T. Earwood of Sonora, Texas, on the Advisory Committee, and I am glad to be able to tell you today that Secretary of Agriculture Anderson has extended this invitation to Mr. Earwood and he has very kindly consented to serve.

#### Women's Auxiliary

At this time, I would like to say a few words in sincere commendation of the splendid work done by the Women's Auxiliary of the National Wool Growers Association and the State units affiliated with the national organization.

I wish especially to call your attention to the splendid work which they have done in the Home Sewing Contest. The contest slogan is, "Sew it yourself, and make it with wool." This is perhaps one of the most important undertakings which the Auxiliary has ever attempted. Certainly, the achievements of the present year would indicate that this program has great possibilities for the future. It has been my privilege to witness the results of this contest and I am sure you will all be delighted to see the representatives present here at your

own style show during this convention. This has been the first attempt along this line. I feel sure that next year many more States will participate, and with the experience gained this year, you may look forward to much greater success during the coming season. Let me take this opportunity of thanking Mrs. Delbert Chipman, President of the National Auxiliary, personally for the splendid work she has done. We all hope the work that she has so well initiated may be carried on for years to come with ever growing success.

## Here's How You Can Help BOOST LAMBING PROFITS!

### FUL-O-PEP 32% SHEEP FEED CONCENTRATE OFFERS THESE FEEDING BENEFITS

- Aids keeping ewes in good condition
- Helps provide plenty of milk for lambs
- Assists in reducing lambing difficulties
- Helps produce strong, sturdy lambs at birth



Junior Grand Champion Pen of Fat Lambs at the 1947 Chicago International. Owned by Arlo Jansen, Garber, Okla., and fed on Ful-O-Pep.

**START NOW** to feed your breeding flock Ful-O-Pep 32% Sheep Feed Concentrate. Ful-O-Pep contains Concentrated Spring Range\*, a "VITAMIN BOOST" derived from fresh, tender, young cereal grasses, carefully dehydrated to preserve their nutritious feeding goodness, plus a variety of animal and vegetable proteins and minerals from organic sources to provide a carefully balanced concentrate for your sheep.

**GET YOUR SUPPLY** of Ful-O-Pep Feeds from your local Ful-O-Pep dealer today.

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\*Reg. U.S. Pat. Off.

## SHEEPMEN'S BOOKS

|  |        |
|--|--------|
| Stoddard & Smith's Range Management .....    | \$5.50 |
| Sampson's Range and Pasture Management ..... | 4.50   |
| Hultz & Hill's Range Sheep and Wool .....    | 3.50   |
| Morrison's Feeds and Feeding .....           | 6.00   |
| Kammlade's Sheep Science .....               | 5.00   |

### Also for Enjoyable and Instructive Reading

|  |      |
|--|------|
| Bennett's The Compleat Rancher .....           | 2.75 |
| Wentworth & Towne's Shepherd's Empire .....    | 3.50 |
| Klemme's An American Grazier Goes Abroad ..... | 2.50 |

### And for the Children

|                                    |      |
|------------------------------------|------|
| Perdew's Tenderfoot at Bar X ..... | 3.00 |
|------------------------------------|------|

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**NATIONAL WOOL GROWER**

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Salt Lake City 1, Utah

### Wool Advisory Committee

The Wool Advisory Committee appointed by the Secretary of Agriculture will help direct the research activities on wool under the Hope-Flannagan Act. Byron Wilson is chairman. Another meeting has been called in Washington for February 6 and 7. Your Association will be well represented.

### Proposed Meat Rationing

In the last two weeks practically every paper that you have picked up, practically every news broadcast that has come over the air, has been crammed with stories of impending legislation in Washington which would again impose upon the American people the folly, the failure, and the national disgrace of attempted peacetime rationing of meat. To us, who live in the West this seems an almost impossible dream. To those of us who are close to the industry and witnessed the dismal failure of rationing after hostilities ceased immediately after the war, such a program is utterly ridiculous and absurd. But let me remind you, my friends, that in the more populous centers of our great cities the demand for

some further relief from the present high cost of living is urgent. Many who are not familiar with the situation are under the impression that the producers of meat are reaping huge profits at public expense. This, we all know is not true. As a matter of fact, the cost of meat is not high today compared with other costs of living. As your Assistant Secretary, Mr. Edwin Marsh, has repeatedly pointed out the purchasing power of the consumer's weekly wage will buy more meat today than it would in the worst depths of the depression. The fundamental fact remains that we have a national income of more than two hundred billion dollars annually and the meat production of the country is not geared to such tremendous purchasing power. In the opinion of many students of our domestic economy, it is physically impossible for this nation to produce all the meat which its people would willingly buy when the national weekly wage and current rate of employment are at their present peak levels. Let me remind you that the printing of millions of dollars of rationing coupons will not produce one additional pound of meat. Let me also remind you that any plan that attempts to ad-

minister such a program will burden the taxpayers with millions and millions of dollars of additional expense. A meat rationing program will drive meat from the normal channels of trade. It is impossible for me to conceive a rationing program which does not carry with it price ceilings of some kind. With price ceilings we know we will see another black market more vicious than ever before. Under the black-market system of operation great centers of populations will be deprived of their normal source of supply. Those who can afford it will get the lion's share. The average consumer will be deprived of meat for himself and for his family. By-products of livestock will be wasted under a black-market system. Hides will be destroyed because there is no legal way for a black marketer to sell them. The price of leather will again soar. The by-products of lamb, in particular, will be lost. The by-products of lamb constitute a greater percentage of its worth than that of any other type of animal. For instance, the sutures needed in surgery, the pharmaceutical products needed in very precious medicines will be lost. So I deplore and condemn the plan to re-

## GOOD BANKING

### IS WORKING AND COOPERATING WITH WESTERN WOOLGROWERS . . .

From spring lambing to fall feeding, bank loans and bank services are used every year to assist in the growing and marketing of thousands of carloads of western wool and millions of western lambs. That's big business . . . and that's why

it has the active cooperation and support of the 38 Banking Offices of the First Security Corporation System of Banks. We invite you to make the nearest First Security Bank your financial headquarters.



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store meat rationing, not as a producer of meat, nor do I stand before you to plead for the packers and for the retailers, but as an American citizen and in behalf of the American people I plead with Congress never again to restore meat rationing in time of peace. To do so will deprive the American housewife of the necessary supplies of meat for herself and her family. As producers, we dread the return of rationing because such a program will restore black marketing, and the black marketers will kill more and more of our ewes and of our cows and eventually cause an even greater shortage of meat in this great land of abundance. I wish further to deplore the propaganda which has emanated from Washington in recent months which would make it a sin for a person to eat a mouthful of meat, which would infer it was a crime to feed grain to any kind of livestock. Let me remind you, that the available supply of meat is only twelve pounds per person less in 1948 than it was in the all time high year of 1947. A drop in per capita consumption from 156 pounds to approximately 144 pounds is not a serious threat to the diet of the American people. Let me remind the

theorists and the economists that the proper solution of this problem is the increased production of meat in this land. Rather than restrict the use of our ranges, rather than restrict the use of available forage and grain crops, it should be our national purpose to make proper use of all natural resources. Let me predict that with the rapidly growing population of this country, the day is not far distant when instead of allowing vast quantities of such feeds to go to waste, every available bit of forage, hay and grain will be needed to feed our own people properly.

#### Public Relations Division

During the past year, the livestock industry, and I refer to both sheep and cattle, has been the victim of vicious and scurrilous attacks in the press, on the radio, and in magazines, of nationwide circulation. I refer to the false, misleading, erroneous, dissemination of half-truths by such publications as Fortune, Harpers, Colliers, Life, Time, and even reprints in the Readers' Digest. The sheep and cattle men deeply resent such unwarranted attacks. It is our earnest desire that the great consuming public of these United States

be properly informed as to the nature of the industry which originates almost three-fourths of the beef and lamb in these United States. We wish that the American people could learn to realize the importance of this industry, the difficulties under which it struggles to sustain its very existence, the hazards which lie in our path. As I have attended various State conventions I find that feelings and resentment run high. There is a strong determination on the part of the livestock people of the West to defend themselves against this type of attack, they want to clear their name in the opinion of the public. In order to accomplish this purpose Wyoming has undertaken to even double its dues, with the understanding that a substantial amount of this increase be allocated to this purpose. Wyoming cannot do this alone, others must help. It has been suggested that a division of Public Relations be set up within our own national organization. It has been further suggested, and the suggestion is well worthwhile, that we set up an independent organization known as the Livestock Public Relations Committee. If both organizations join in such an endeavor, perhaps a separate office

## HOW TO CUT DOWN THE LOSS OF LAMBS AT LAMBING TIME, AND SOLVE THE PROBLEMS OF WOOL-BLIND SHEEP...



Where electricity is not available, the Stewart No. 9 hand-power Shearing Machine is the one to use. Stewart No. 9 Shearing Machine, complete with narrow handpiece, 2 narrow combs, 4 narrow cutters, packed knocked down in wooden box. Shipping weight, 35½ lbs. \$45.00. (Denver and West, \$46.25.)

### USE STEWART ELECTRIC SHEARMASER

to remove wool from inside of hind legs and udder so lamb can nurse when it first gets on its feet. Shearmaster is also best for trimming around the eyes of wool-blind sheep. Thousands of owners of farm flocks find the Stewart Shearmaster ideal for all their shearing needs. Powerful motor is right inside the special EASY-GRIP handle. Rugged, built-in durability. Shearmaster, complete with 2 combs and 4 cutters, only \$39.75 at your dealer's. (Denver and West \$39.95.) Write for new Stewart bulletin, "Harvesting the Farm Flock Wool Crop," and for information on Stewart Shearing Equipment.

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should be established at some logical point, such as Salt Lake City, Denver, or even perhaps in Washington. Perhaps, as a starter it would be wise to employ the services of some nationally known public relations organization, which has the ability to present our cause, and whose heart is on our side. Personally, I feel sure that if information is properly assembled, if true facts are readily available, that other segments of the industry, who are vitally interested in the continued welfare of the producers, will gladly come to our aid and help tell our story. I urge the

members assembled here in this convention to give this very serious threat to our honor and to our very existence most serious consideration and that before adjournment proper recommendation be made to guide your officers in their efforts for the coming year.

#### Future Outlook

Perhaps, I have taken too much of your time, but before concluding, I wish to remind you that the position of your industry is economically sound. The visible supply of wool in this country, or even in the world, is not too great, and you do not have too many sheep. In fact, certain signs would point to a turn in the tide of our affairs. There are certain signs which would indicate this to be true. For example, I would call to your attention the increased demand for white-faced rams with which to raise ewe lambs for replacement purposes. We have observed in some sections of the country a noticeable scarcity of ewe lambs with substantial premiums being paid for ewe lambs of superior quality for replacement purposes. We may never again see a sheep population of nearly 50,000,000 in the United States such as we had at the time of Pearl Harbor; however, it is only reasonable to believe that sheep numbers will again be increased until we have in the United States something near 45,000,000. This would mean an annual production of about 875,000,000 pounds of meat—a food which is urgently needed by our people, and an annual production of approximately 425,000,000 pounds of wool, which would be only half our normal peacetime requirement.

#### Wool Is Essential and Strategic

In certain portions of the country the production of wool is of primary importance; for example, the great State of Texas. There the production of lamb still remains, in the opinion of many, secondary to the production of wool. However, in the Northwest, the production of lamb is by far the most important part of the sheepman's income. During the past, your National Association has been so greatly concerned with problems related to wool that perhaps not enough attention has been paid to the proper marketing of our lamb. I would recommend that in the coming year, greater attention be paid to the recommendation of the Lamb Industry Committee, but that we

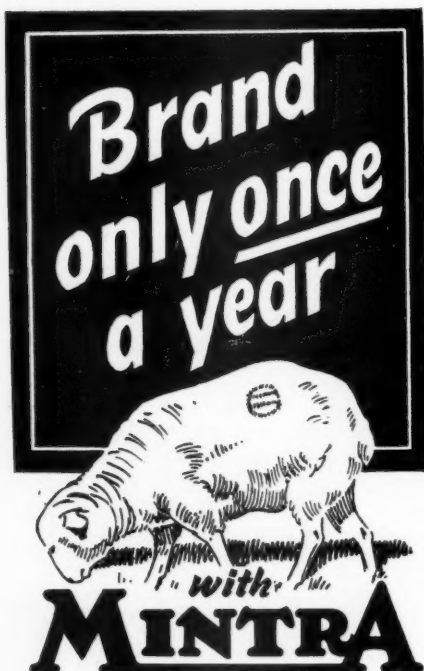
do not cease our efforts in behalf of wool itself.

During the last war, the American Army was considered the best clothed, the warmest clad army in all history. There has never yet been found an adequate substitute for wool for uniforms for our Army, our Navy, and our Air Corps. The domestic production of wool is essential to the proper defense of our own country in case of war. An adequate supply of domestic wool must be available at all times for our Armed Forces, even though our own country were not at war but other great nations were, which would interrupt our transportation lines with other parts of the wool producing world. In times of peace the production of a half, or nearly one-half, of our domestic needs is of utmost importance. Unless our Nation is able to produce 40 percent or more of its peacetime requirements of wool, we will become almost entirely dependent upon foreign countries for our domestic supply, and in that case, the American public would be obligated to pay fantastic prices for its supply of warm clothing.

Take for example what has happened in the case of the recent reduction in tariff, on wool. Tariff was reduced on wool by 25 percent. It means that the United States Treasury was deprived of \$35,000,000 of revenue, based on 1946 imports. It means that the American public has been forced to pay just as much for its woolen clothing as it did before because the British control immediately raised the price of wool by almost exactly the same amount of the tariff reduction. The only people who gained by the recent concession in tariff are the producers of wool in Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, and if you please, even in Argentine.

As I look about this audience I do so with a certain feeling of confidence for the future. I see gathered with us here today many pioneers who have survived the trying years of the past half century. They have lived through and survived good times and hard times, they have struggled through hard winters and dry summers, they have successfully withstood the attack of predatory animals and, on occasion, of predatory politicians. I see in the audience many younger men, who I am sure have inherited the courage and judgment of their forebears and to them I extend my most sincere good wish for continued success.

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pleasure to serve you to the best of my limited ability during the past year. Before closing I want to take this opportunity of thanking a few people in particular. I want to thank our splendid staff here in Salt Lake, beginning with J. M. Jones, our very capable secretary, and his very able assistant, E. E. Marsh. I want to thank Miss Irene Young, who has served the Association many years as editor of your National Wool Grower. I want to express my appreciation to J. Byron Wilson, chairman of your National Legislative Committee. I want to say to you today, if it were not for the diligent efforts of Byron Wilson and Casey Jones, we would not have obtained the Wool Act of 1947. No one realizes the days and weeks of patient waiting, the heartaches and bitter disappointments and the real anxiety that went with the delays, the procrastination that goes with trying to get any kind of legislation through Washington in these busy times. I want to thank the men in Congress who have had a friendly attitude and who have helped us in time of need.

I want to thank the many individuals from Texas, from California, from Montana, from Wyoming, Colorado, and practically every Western State who, when called upon, gladly came at their own expense, and time, to Washington to help us as necessary in order to protect you and your interests there.

I have greatly appreciated the splendid support which the various States have given your National Association. Out of 13 States which are members, 10 States have paid their dues in full. Two others have made heroic efforts to meet their quota in full. Only one has failed to meet any part of its quota. Both in dollars and percentage-wise, this is indeed a great record, and I want you to know that I thank you one and all from the bottom of my heart. It has been a pleasure to work with you all, a pleasure to be here during this meeting.

I hope from your combined deliberations a great deal of good will come from this week's work. I trust we will all be big enough to put our country above our industry. Let's put our industry above our individual States, and above our personal selves. Let's avoid petty, selfish jealousies and personalities, and bitterness, and with a united front, let these 13 Western States stand together and through their combined judgment, through their united efforts, help make this an even better place to call home.

## American National Elects New Head

A. A. Smith of Sterling, Colorado, is the new president of the American National Livestock Association and Loren C. Bamert of Ione, California, is the new vice president. They were elected at the annual convention of the cattlemen's association at Boise, on January 13 to 15, 1948. F. E. Mollin of Denver, Colorado, continues as executive secretary of the association.

### Resolutions adopted by the cattlemen's association:

Recommended that the procedure outlined in the foot-and-mouth disease program of the National Advisory Committee be carried out insofar as possible.

Expressed opposition to price and rationing controls.

Urged U. S. Department of Agriculture to return to those purposes for which it was created and administer those functions that will benefit the agricultural industry of this Nation, which in turn will assure a maximum production and a continuance of high standard of living now enjoyed by our citizens.

Urged that the Reciprocal Trade Act be not extended but that the U. S. Tariff Commission be revitalized and given power to adjust rates either up or down as occasion may demand after the three-year period in which present tariff reductions are effective has expired.

Recommended to Congress that appropriation bills for Government agencies carry a provision that none of the monies appropriated be used for public relations unless specifically earmarked for that purpose.

Approved the continuance of the National Livestock Tax Committee and urged that full support be given by all those engaged in the livestock industry.

Commended the National Live Stock and Meat Board and recommended liberal moral and financial support on the part of all cattle producers to the Board.

Commended the American Meat Institute for its extensive national meat advertising and educational program.

Opposed any changes in the 28-36 hour law.

Urged that Congress instruct the Federal Trade Commission to make an investigation of and report on railroad loss and damage claims covering livestock.

Urged the Department of Agriculture to conduct a new study on the amounts of feed that should be fed livestock in transit, and thereafter enter its findings in accordance with the weight of the evidence taken therein.

Urged Congress to enact the Reed-Bulwinkle bills, which would exempt from the operations of the anti-trust laws carriers' agreements as to rates and services but not ownership.

Oppose HR-2657 which would bar anyone not a lawyer from practicing before any governmental administrative agency such as the Bureau of Internal Revenue and the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Requested Congress to amend the present Railway Labor Act to protect the public by giving it a voice in wage controversies under said Act.

Urged that transfer cuts be discontinued entirely and no cuts made excepting those

clearly justified by a survey of range conditions.

Requested that funds be made available to seed and otherwise rehabilitate forest grazing lands either from existing forest reserve funds or by diverting the same from less necessary purposes.

Urged the Secretary of Agriculture to eliminate immediately from forest grazing permits and application forms the paragraph which makes the permittee liable for acts of his employees.

## ELASTRATOR

The New, Scientific Instrument For Bloodless Castration and Docking of Lambs and Calves

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EFFICIENT  
SAFE  
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Including handy Elastator Apron

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| 100 rings..... | 1.80   |
| 250 rings..... | 4.00   |
| 500 rings..... | 7.00   |

Over 1,500 rings at \$11.00 per M  
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"Elastation" is the new, better way of castration that stops circulation, causes bag to atrophy and fall off. No cutting, no crushing. Simple to use. Eliminates danger to operator, lessens possibility of infection to animal. Equally effective for tail docking.

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## Building Up the Use of Lamb

Our auxiliaries have also been progressive in lamb promotion. Cooking demonstrations and films introducing new methods of preparing lamb have been presented before hundreds of interested women and girls. Thousands of books have been distributed introducing new methods of preparing lamb. Through the cooperation of our National Livestock and Meat Board and our State home economics directors and 4-H directors we have furnished educational material on meat to many of our schools as well as church and civic organizations. For the coming year we are going to attack our lamb project from a new angle, one we feel is most important.

A child specialist states:

"Protein is necessary in the baby's diet. Lamb is one of the best sources of protein." This then is our number one lamb project for next year—to stress the necessity of lamb in the baby's diet. Our slogan is "If you would have your toddler bright and gay, put lamb in his diet every day." You know you can buy the lamb, if you don't want to cook it, in small containers and cans and as the size of the child grows you can increase the size of the can.

As auxiliary members and mothers we are not only interested in the promotion of wool and lamb but dearest to the heart of every mother and every wife of a wool grower is a desire that there shall be planted in the soul of every son the assurance that there is an important place for him in this industry, that he must work and be prepared to take over the responsibilities of the father. We must look into the future, visualize our productive strength, and create courage and confidence in the hearts of these sons who are to carry on. It has been faith in this industry which has led you stalwart men to carry on thus far but if we are to maintain the interest of the young people of today, we must train them in the new methods, furnish them with the latest scientific information, and give them adequate opportunities which will make it more attractive and enjoyable. It is our responsibility to educate these sons of ours in scientific methods and progress as a means of improvement. We must multiply their opportunities for growth and development and make them feel that this business will be their business, and it is

their business to know more about our business.

We are also concerned that our girls have a better understanding of our wool and lamb. It is our responsibility to train them to know more about the importance of this industry. They must have an education on foods, the place of lamb in the family diet, and a knowledge of wool with its numerous values for comfort, beauty, and health. Upon the youth of today depends our permanent success of tomorrow. Our industry is one of the oldest industries the world has known and one which has always been essential to the health and welfare of all people because it provides the two necessities of life, food and clothing.

Our sheep have been a very important factor in the progress and development of civilization and has been referred to by Jesus of Nazareth and by the Disciples of Old. The shepherds abiding in the fields, watching over their flocks by night, were worthy of a visit from Heaven announcing the birth of the Savior. Christ in his sermons referred to "the good shepherd," and the Psalms of David were written while he tended his sheep. Through the ages the importance of our industry has never changed, and we, as members of this great organization, should have that same faith in our industry as did the shepherds of old.

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## Wool Promotion

(Continued from page 21)

others representing mills, wool distributors, and wool growers, and it has specifically to do with our military pro-

—the champion breed

*Corriedale Sheep*

Yes, the records prove it! Corriedales give you more meat, more high-quality wool — are hardier, longer-lived, more prolific and thrive under less care. From north to south—from east to west, Corriedale is the ideal breed for farm or ranch. They pay their own way and big dividends too. If you want the best, then you want Corriedale—the preferred Dual-Purpose breed.

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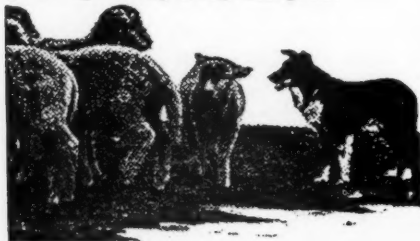
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in these critical times of labor shortage, this dog will do the work of two men herding, gathering, driving sheep and goats!



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curement program. When World War II broke out, specifications for our uniforms were based on the idea of fineness and on the idea of providing uniforms which were not only well tailored, but which looked tailored. As a result we now have uniform materials which require great quantities of 60's and 64's. They were just brought down to 60's only when the supply of 64's and better became scarce. On top of that we are maintaining a military establishment of about 2,000,000 men, and talking about universal military training which will add 800,000 more annually to the rolls. The armed services come into the market at any time and require fixed delivery dates which they have the power to enforce. This creates an inflationary demand for the supply of wool they need, and which civilians also require.

I suggest, therefore, that the National Wool Growers Association arrange to establish an inter-industrial commission, comprising wool growers, distributors, manufacturers, and the purchasing departments of our defense forces. I propose further that the strategic materials group of the Government establish over a period of time a revolving credit of wool, and from that revolving credit of wool withdraw the needs of the military forces. Further, we suggest that the technical experts get together and devise more practical specifications for military uniform materials which will take into consideration the wools available for making fabrics of any kind, military or civilian, because if there is any great emergency requirements for military uniforms, and there may be in these days of uncertainty, the wools specified in these uniforms simply are not available. To meet present military specifications, it would be necessary to breed more sheep with the kind of wool necessary for present constructions. The use of more available wools provide actually more durable materials. They will wear better and in their category will have the same general appearance which will uphold the personal pride and dignity of the men and women who wear them.

Now with respect to world wool tendencies. Today I have had conversations with Mr. R. G. Lund, the New Zealand representative of the International Wool Secretariat in London, and with some well-qualified technical experts in the wool textile industry. The International Wool Secretariat is organized to promote the use of wool

throughout the world through experimentation and education. I have suggested that the National Wool Growers Association and the American Wool Council could very well enter into an overall understanding with the International Wool Secretariat in which they would provide us with the results in terms of accomplishments, and with the trained personnel which they have so that together we could try to work out with some outstanding research institute such as Princeton Institute of Textile Research a long-range program in which we would endeavor to develop better and wider uses for the kind of wool that we produce in this country and that is being produced in greater quantities throughout the world.

In other words, if the weight of wool produced in this country and throughout the world is to average 56's to 60's or 50's to 60's, then we must find a way of making smoother and more graceful and the more required textures out of these wools than are made today. No one has gone far in this direction because until now it has not been necessary. But it is doubtful if fine wools will be in full supply again. The food requirements of the world are paramount. The income from meat and wool is more important than the breeding of the smaller sheep for finer wool.

We have anti-shrinking compounds, water-resistant compounds, plastics, everything in the world applied to fibers to change their character and to increase their usefulness. I suggest that if a long-range program to increase the fineness and evenness of yarns made of three-eighths and quarter blood wools could be set up, we will have achieved a very necessary result. There can be an exchange of our own technicians with those of the International Wool Secretariat. As we arrive at results, we could hold seminars at the Textile Research Institute to teach the technicians of the different mills how to use these available fibers to greater advantage with respect to meeting preferences and the requirements of our expanding public demand.

I spoke of the finishes being applied to fibers. Of course the most important and most contentious of all finishes is that of the shrink-resistant finishes which make wool washable. These finishes were first commercially projected here by chemical companies. They fall into two broad categories—resin finishes and chemical finishes. The resin finish consists of applying melamine

resins in which the yarn, the top, or the fabric is dipped. This resin saturates the cortex of the fiber, and it coats the outer rough, serrated skin of the wool fiber. This reduces and fixes the facilities of the fiber to felt or shrink rootward. It also adds up to 15 or 20 per cent in some instances to the weight of the fabric. In a measure it naturally changes certain of the fiber's basic constituents because the power to shrink in wool is what makes it a superior and different fiber. The more you tamper with the felting qualities of wool, the more you reduce it to the level of other fibers. Great care must be exercised in accepting and promoting shrink-resistant woollens so that we do not become a loaded industry, which is what killed the silk industry.

The chemical finish is a process in which you subject the fiber to a wet or dry chlorine treatment. This, in the parlance of the technician, "degrades the fiber." In other words it reduces the shrinkage by softening the horny outer structure, and the degree of softening determines the degree of resistance to felting or shrinkage. The chemical processes would seem to be outdistancing the resin processes at this moment. All large woolen mills have been making probably the greatest concentrated effort that the wool textile industry has made to perfect any reliable commercial shrink control process. The process must be so elastic that it meets the requirements of almost every degree of construction and weight of worsted or wool textiles. There is no overall process which can be applied alike to all weights and textures.

The degree of shrinkage varies according to the construction, type of wool, and the weight of fabric. All of the scientists at the mills have progressed so far in their experiments that there are no more secrets as to how to control shrinkage in wool. There are no mysterious processes available only to one or two. There have been enough results of experiments printed so every mill has a "builder's plan" and they are acting on it.

In an effort to guide the promotion of legitimate shrink control processes, the American Wool Council in August 1947 organized a group from the wool textile and chemical industries, composed of Botany, American Cyanamid Company, Monsanto Chemical Company, Forstmann Woolen Company, Pacific Mills and Pendleton Woolen Mills, and asked the Federal Trade

Commission to establish fair trade rules and practices. The Federal Trade Commission appointed committees to recommend such rules, and the first report of that committee will within a few weeks actually begin establishing fair trade practices for the promotion and marketing of shrink resistant processes for wool.

At the same time the American Wool Council organized a group of technicians representing such mills as Forstmann, Botany, and Pacific Mills, and we will shortly be at work preparing and issuing a definitive handbook on shrinkage control in the wool industry in which we will endeavor to break down category by category the different wool products, explaining whether or not washability is an asset in these products. You cannot take a suit of clothes with a lining and an inter-lining and throw it into a wash tub and say it will resist shrinkage. It costs as much to wash it as to get it dry cleaned, and the results will be doubtful. Dry cleaning is a modern development of laundry washing for cleaning of fine fabrics and garments.

We have during the past year also given added consideration to the educational aspects of promoting wool. We now have a list of 4,000 teachers to whom we send bulletins monthly, and from questionnaires we send out we estimate they reach 500,000 children from grade schools to universities. We have in preparation, and hope to issue before the end of this term a four-page bulletin called "Woolfacts for Educators" which will give them information which will help them buy more wisely and care for their clothing in a more



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SUFFOLK RAMS ARE EXCELLENT FOR CROSSBREEDING  
SUFFOLK LAMBS GROW RAPIDLY—HAVE MORE WEIGHT  
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SUFFOLK LAMBS HAVE AN EXCELLENT CARCASS  
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THE AMERICAN SUFFOLK SHEEP SOCIETY  
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*The Best Bloodlines*

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More and more breeders  
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TOP MAKERS**

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MEN'S SHIRTS  
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**"Always Virgin Wool"**

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Highest Prices Paid  
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Live stock for Kansas City, St. Joseph, St. Louis, Chicago, or any destination beyond Kansas City may be billed to stop at Morris for feed and make the best of connections on to destination.

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competent manner. We will follow all the new trends insofar as they are of practical use to the consumer, but we will try not to be too technical.

As you know, we have had great pleasure working with the Women's Auxiliary of the Wool Growers Association with the very competent help of all the ladies, including particularly Mrs. Chipman, who has spared neither time nor energy in making it a success, and it is our hope we may be able to continue and expand that home sewing contest in 1948. We believe that teaching young people at the formative period of their lives the pleasures and benefits of creating things by their own efforts and through their own handicraft, is the best way to impress on them the values of the fabrics with which they work.

In this undertaking this year we had the assistance of the splendid mills who are members of the American Wool Council, and who were glad to contribute some of the prizes we will award Thursday night after the winners of the State contests have given their fashion show.

We also started this year a "Knit It Yourself" program. We introduced what we called "Sorority Knitting" into some colleges. We sent women to these colleges and got students to making sweaters and socks. In another program to promote knitting a booklet was produced called "Knit It Yourself for Fun and Fashion."

We now have a project in our hand knitting program which covers 65,000 girls who will make, either once every 30 or 60 days—the time has not been

decided upon—a hand-knitted garment which will be sent to Europe as a relief garment. We asked what we could do in return, and they said nothing at all. They said those girls will do that as a duty and get no reward other than knowing it is worth while, but we have some settlement houses down here, and they can always use some fabrics to make necessary clothes.

We are continuing our "Woolfacts" news releases to the consumer and trade press. We also have our "Fabrics and Fashions News Service," which has a wide and excellent distribution through 165 large newspapers, and which we send out regularly to a list of over 750 women commentators of radio stations.

I would like to conclude by stating what our objectives are: They are:

To protect the interest of the public wherever those interests are pertinent to the manufacture, distribution and use of products made of wool or mohair.

To initiate and encourage research and experimentation which will increase the usage properties of wool.

To foster and extend textile education through schools, colleges and consumer groups.

To assemble and disseminate trade statistics and information.

To protect from misleading and destructive competition the agricultural and industrial structure based on wool and wool textiles.

To accomplish the above purposes through spoken and written word, through pictures, and all the media of communication.

That is a pretty broad program. I wouldn't be vain enough to say we are doing it. I would say, however, that within our ability and within our funds we try earnestly to do a constructive job. If we didn't, we would be wasting our time and your money, and it would be very boring. The only thing that is of interest as far as we are concerned is to try to do a good job, and to be vitally interested in it.

*Buy Bonds*

The National Wool Grower

## Montana Convention

(Continued from page 41)

Request National Wool Growers Association to make provision in its budget for a division which would counteract adverse publicity directed toward the livestock industry. Request further that this be coordinated with information work of the American National Livestock Association.

Recommend following eight-point plan for adoption by '48 convention and further consideration and adoption at '49 convention:

1. Continual improvement of the quality and productivity of breeding stock;
2. Reducing losses of all kinds to minimum levels;
3. Lower production costs;
4. Grazing and winter-feeding for highest production;
5. A permanent "livestock and feed balance" for every sheep producer in Montana;
6. Improving and expanding farm flock production in suited areas;
7. Improving lamb feeding and expanding it in suited areas;
8. Marketing wool and lambs to the best advantage.

Approve and recommend establishment by Bureau of Animal Industry of research laboratory on an isolated island or area for study of foot-and-mouth disease, with authority to prepare and distribute a potent vaccine, if such a product may be discovered; also pledge financial support toward furtherance of such a laboratory. Also recommend that Federal authorities promulgate and rapidly enforce all practical regulations to prevent introduction of foot-and-mouth disease into the United States.

Recommend present cooperative program of predatory animal control be continued.

Recommend Fish and Game Commission be asked to spend \$50,000 per year to con-

tinue predatory animal control program.

Recommend that Congress be asked to appropriate \$1,500,000 for predatory animal control.

Commendation of work of predatory animal advisory committee established by Montana legislature and appreciation expressed for work of following, who have cooperated in this program: Montana Livestock Commission, Montana Fish and Game Commission, Montana Board of County Commissioners, local livestock associations, and the Bureau of Land Management.

Commend railroads for work during past year toward improvement of stockyards and stockyards scales.

Commend past state legislature for their support of sheep industry.

Commend State of Montana for doubling appropriations for predatory animal control and ask that greater contribution also be made by Federal government for this purpose in national parks, wildlife refuges, Indian lands, and national forests.

Request directors of Montana Wool Growers Association to appoint a permanent committee to study various public lands problems and keep posted on what might be done to satisfy users and improve handling of public lands.

Ask Congress to appropriate sufficient funds to enable Forest Service to inaugurate program of construction and maintenance of their equitable share of boundary fences.

Request maximum tariff permitted on raw wool and manufactured wool goods be promptly applied so that entire wool growing industry can maintain their production and living standards and so that customs collections can continue from this highest source of customs revenue.

Request U. S. Customs Service correct

abuse in classification of imported wools so that full duty is collected in all instances.

Recommend to 80th Congress that a long-time program be developed for agriculture.

Request that wool, sheep and lambs be placed under modernized parity, including an advancing base period and hired labor costs.

Request 80th Congress to require Senate ratification of any tariff negotiations in the event the Reciprocal Trade Agreement Act is extended in 1948.

Urge and insist that C.C.C. wool stockpile be entirely sold before the end of '48 at whatever prices necessary, which is permitted by law. Suggest stockpile be used for European relief under Marshall plan.

Urge continuation and expansion of wool research, both in Montana Wool Laboratory and under Research and Marketing Act of 1946.

Request that wool receive branch status in Department of Agriculture because it has not received proper consideration under Livestock Branch.

Commend American Wool Council for its work and pledge continued support.

Protest re-establishment of meat rationing and price controls because it will:

1. Reduce total amount of meat available through liquidation of breeding stock;
2. Interrupt uniform distribution of meat products through normal channels;
3. Create need for importation of meat into U. S., resulting in health and sanitary problems;
4. Create a tremendous black market;
5. Be impossible to administer in peacetimes.

Commend central markets now making 75 cents per car collection for lamb promotion. Request all central markets, country buyers and auction sales rings to make this deduction.

## GUTHRIE Corriedales

Aust. Sheep Breeders' Show, Melbourne, 1946:—In Open Ram Classes the Guthrie Stud Scored 25 Points out of Possible 26 and Won Champion and Res. Champion.

The Champion cost the AUSTRALASIAN RECORD PRICE OF \$3,150 on property, plus free service of 40 ewes. . . .

His FLEECE was tested by the Gordon Institute of Technology, Geelong, to be a true 50's quality all over and ABSOLUTELY HAIR FREE. . . .

Officially weighed by Dalgety & Co., Ltd.—Weight, 283 lbs. . . . WEIGHT OF FLEECE OF 10 MONTHS GROWTH, 35½ LBS., EQUAL TO OVER 40 LBS. FOR 12 MONTHS GROWTH. . . .

EIGHT GUTHRIE'S STUD RAMS IN 1946 AVERAGED \$1039.50. New South Wales Press write as follows re the Guthrie Stud, which was founded upon STUD Lincoln and STUD Merino sheep, has nearly 70 YEARS HISTORY BEHIND IT, and HAS ALWAYS BEEN THE No. 1 STUD of Australia:—

"THERE CAN BE NO DOUBT THAT THE GUTHRIE CORRIEDALE STUD IS THE GREATEST PRIZE WINNING STUD IN THE WORLD."

"The remarkable successes of the Guthrie Stud at the Melbourne and Sydney Sheepbreeders' Shows, the Melbourne, Adelaide and Perth Royal Shows, when pitted against the best Corriedales in Australia, are practically UNPARALLELED IN THIS OR ANY OTHER COUNTRY."

IN MELBOURNE:—"For six out of the past seven years, the Guthrie Corriedales have TOPPED THE AUCTION SALES AGAINST ALL BREEDS, ALSO THE AVERAGES."

WOOL:—"For some years the highest price for other than Merino WOOL has been appraised for Corriedale Wool from a flock founded and maintained on PURE GUTHRIE BLOOD."



2-year-old Guthrie Corriedale Ram—Champion 1946 Melbourne Show, Sold for \$3,150, an Australian Record.

At the auction sales of wool in the great wool selling center, Geelong, Victoria, Australia, the greasy pure Corriedale wool from the Guthrie sold up to over \$1.00 per pound.

GUTHRIE STUD EXPORTED RAMS 1946 TO U.S.A., SOUTH AFRICA, NEW ZEALAND, INDIA! STUD RAMS AND EWES FOR SALE.

## APPLY GUTHRIE, GEELONG, VICTORIA, AUSTRALIA

# Around the Range Country

Much supplemental feeding was necessary with January's advent, but livestock were still on the open ranges in many sections of Montana, Wyoming and New Mexico.

More moisture was needed in Nevada, Arizona and Southern California. Cold weather slowed growth of pastures in the Southwest and caused a decline in the condition of livestock.

The Pacific Northwest experienced heavy precipitation the second week in January, with flood conditions in many areas. In direct contrast, the Southwest still reported lack of sufficient moisture.

Severe cold weather prevailed over practically the entire portion of the Rocky Mountain region. Heavy feeding of livestock was necessary in most sections of the country except in parts of the far West, notably sections of Montana, Idaho, Nevada and Utah, where many are still on the open range. Severe cold weather east of the Rockies was unfavorable for livestock but they are generally in good condition for the season.

## CALIFORNIA

### Susanville, Lassen County

Winter range forage is poor and dry; snow is deep in the hills, while the feed is thin. Sheep are in fairly good condition at the present time (January 1). The weather up to now has been cool and dry.

Stacked alfalfa is \$30. Breeding bands are smaller this year and fewer ewes were bred. Can't seem to get any decent herders; we have a sufficient number at present but do not have any extras.

Fine-wool yearling ewes are \$23 per head, and crossbred yearlings are \$19.

Production costs in 1947 were 20 percent higher than in 1945 and 10 percent higher than in 1946.

My 1947 wool clip was graded medium to fine, with a 65 percent shrink, and brought 35 cents per pound (5 cents less for yearlings than a year ago). Price per fleece was \$3.10. I did not ask for a re-appraisal, but I believe the core test was wrong.

Bert Ithurburn

## COLORADO

### Meeker, Rio Blanco County

I have not received returns on my

1947 wools yet, but none was sold outright.

Forage on the winter range is better than it has been for years, and flocks are good to excellent. The weather has been just about right and no supplemental feeding has been necessary yet (January 17). Stacked alfalfa is \$18. Concentrates are available in sufficient quantities at \$120 per ton delivered.

About the same number of ewes were bred in 1947 as in 1946. Fine-wool yearling ewes are \$25, while crossbred yearling ewes are \$26.

The loss from predators in 1947 was as great as in 1946, amounting to 10 percent.

No 1948 wool has been contracted in this section to date.

Carl H. Seeley

## MONTANA

### Albion, Carter County

It's a little dry here due to lack of snow (January 20), but the forage and sheep are good. The weather has been beneficial; there has been no snow, with grazing open.

Stacked alfalfa is \$10 per ton. Concentrates are available at \$108 to \$120 per ton.

There has been a 30 percent decrease in the number of ewes bred, because of uncertainty as to the future and labor problems.

Fine-wool yearling ewes are going at \$20, and crossbred (whitefaced) yearlings are \$20 to \$22.

Our loss from predators amounts to one percent, a decrease from last year.

Costs of operation during 1947 were 20 percent higher than in 1946 and 40 percent higher than in 1945. We have sufficient herders at the present time, but they are getting old.

My entire 1947 clip was handled through the Commodity Credit Cor-

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In this section opportunity is provided for our sheepmen readers to write about local conditions and prices and express their opinions about anything pertaining to the industry or about life in general. In offering this place for free expression of thought, the National Wool Grower assumes no responsibility for any statement made.

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poration. The shrinkage was determined as 49 percent, the grade, half-blood. At 55.7 cents per pound, the price showed a ten-cent increase over last year. This was also true in the fleeces, bringing \$4.60 this year as compared to \$4.05 a year ago. A re-appraisal was not requested. The core test showed a 2 percent higher shrinkage than the appraiser's estimate.

Frank Arbuckle

## Saco, Phillips County

The winter, so far, has been just right (January 21). Forage and flocks are in good condition. Soybean pellets have been fed. We've had no difficulty obtaining concentrates, which are \$115 per ton. Alfalfa hay in the stack is \$15.

Fine-wool yearling ewes are \$23. The number of ewes bred is about the same as a year ago.

Operating costs are a third higher than in 1945 but are about the same as in 1946.

I sold all of my sheep in 1946 but bought 1400 yearlings on January 10 of this year.

L. B. Slaymaker

## Ennis, Madison County

Forage is fair in this vicinity; there was lots of snow early in the season. Flocks are in good condition although the weather has not been beneficial to date (January 19). Some supplemental feeding has been done. Sufficient concentrates are not available, but prices run around \$90 per ton. Alfalfa hay in the stack is \$17 to \$20.

Around \$23 is being asked for fine-wool yearling ewes. All of my 1947 wool clip was sold outright.

All of my sheep have been sold, but the above report pretty well applies to conditions in Madison County.

Ben Slinger

## SOUTH DAKOTA

### Rapid City, Pennington County

Sheep flocks and forage are in good condition and the weather has been beneficial so far (January 19). Since I am only an associate member and own no sheep, I cannot elaborate on conditions here.

Neil P. Brennan



## **SOUTH DAKOTA**

### **Cool Springs, Perkins County**

All of my 1947 wool was handled through Commodity Credit Corporation at 48 cents per pound. Very little 1948 wool has been contracted here.

Sheep are fair to good in this section, while forage is good (January 20). Weather has been beneficial to date, but supplemental feeding has been necessary since November 15th. Prices of concentrates average \$100 to \$130 per ton, and are obtainable.

The number of ewes bred shows a 10 percent decrease over a year ago. The ewes are getting old and we are culling them. Fine-wool yearling ewes are going at \$25, as are crossbred yearlings.

Loss from predators amounts to less than one percent.

Dale Briscoe

## **UTAH**

### **Blanding, San Juan County**

Forage is the best we have had for many years; the sheep are in excellent condition—good feed, plenty of water and excellent weather (January 1). No supplemental feeding has been necessary so far. We have had plenty of storms but it has not been too cold.

No alfalfa hay is available. Shipped in from Colorado, it costs \$36 per ton. Concentrates are available.

Breeding bands number about the same as last year. The same is true with the number of ewes bred.

Fine-wool yearling ewes are going at \$22.50 and crossbred (whitefaced) yearlings are \$23.

The loss from predators decreased this year. It cost us a little bit more to operate last year than in 1945. We have sufficient herders and I have not heard of any 1948 wools being contracted.

Clarence Rogers

### **Mt. Pleasant, Sanpete County**

All of my 1947 wool was handled through the Commodity Credit Corporation. The grade was 3B 64's, with a 58 percent shrinkage. It had an appraisal value of 49.14 cents. There were 26,491 pounds in all. The price received compared favorably with the 1946 price. Amount per fleece was about the same for the two years. I did not ask for a re-appraisal; the core test and the appraiser's estimate were the same.

Forage on the winter range is good, as are the flocks. Weather so far has been beneficial (January 19). No supplemental feeding has been done; we have had no difficulty obtaining concentrates.

Stacked alfalfa is \$20 a ton. Fine-wool yearling ewes are \$27 per head.

The 10 percent loss from predators was as great as in 1946. Costs of operating in 1947 averaged 20 percent higher than in 1946 and 40 percent higher than in 1945.

Justus O. Seeley

## **WASHINGTON**

### **Yakima, Yakima County**

Forage and sheep flocks are in very good condition; last month was one of the best Decembers in years. No supplemental feeding has been necessary (January 20) and concentrates are not difficult to obtain. Stacked alfalfa is \$25.

There has been no change in our flock numbers.

Fine-wool yearling ewes are going at \$18 to \$20, and crossbred yearlings at \$18 to \$23.

Our loss from predators amounts to one percent, about the same as a year ago.

Operating costs are about 15 percent higher than in 1945 and 10 percent higher than in 1946.

We do not have a sufficient number of herders.

All of my 1947 wool clip was handled through the Commodity Credit Corporation, but we have had no returns as yet. We are very dissatisfied with the slowness in returns on wool—the wool situation is no good.

Donald G. Prior

## **WASHINGTON**

### **Hooper, Whitman County**

Weather conditions have been very favorable (January 20.) The forage has never been better, with 11 inches of rain in the past four months. The flocks are in very fine shape. No supplemental feeding has been done.

Alfalfa hay in the stack is \$30. Ewes bred will number far less than a year ago.

Our loss from predators amounts to a half of one percent, a decrease over

last year. Production costs are higher than in 1945 or 1946. We have sufficient herders at present.

Conditions aren't too favorable in the industry: tough labor problems, lowering of the tariff, and now rumors of rationing and price controls. I hope our Congress is not that weak.

James Richardson

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# The 1948 Platform and Program

Of the National Wool Growers Association, As Adopted by the 83rd Annual Convention, January 25-29, 1948, Salt Lake City, Utah

## GENERAL RESOLUTIONS

### 1. Wool Processing in the West

We commend the efforts of the Governors of Colorado, New Mexico, Utah, Montana and Wyoming to encourage the development of wool processing in the West. We suggest that the Mountain States Wool Council set up by them be extended to include all Western States in the interest of the industrial development of this area and the expansion of wool production. Fundamental to this effort is immediate consideration of new equitable freight rates on all kinds of wool.

### 2. Parity

We condemn the present Government parity figures on lamb and wool as ridiculously antiquated and wholly irrelevant for current use in view of changed world and domestic conditions. We recognize that much more workable parity figures have been recommended and we urge that the Government promptly adopt them.

### 3. Wool Industry Committee

We have noted, at this and recent conventions, a serious lack of unified thinking by Government and by all segments of the wool industry. Outstanding examples of this situation are:

(1) Army and Navy, by purchasing unusual amounts of types of wool now in short supply and by apparent failure to consider possible effects of their purchases on markets, have been contributing to present inflationary forces.

(2) Growers and the wool trade have often expressed very conflicting opinions, both in the press and before Government hearings.

(3) If Government support of any kind is to be continued, there is a great need for simplification and clarification of the operations involved which can be done best only by persons actually experienced in wool handling in all of its steps from the sheep to the garment.

We therefore urge President Pauly to pursue the suggestion expressed in his annual address and to organize a National Wool Industry Committee from among the leading thinkers of each seg-

ment of the wool industry, for the purpose of developing a clear and, if possible, unanimous policy.

### 4. Department of Agriculture

We deplore the attitude of the United States Department of Agriculture in advocating policies pertaining to price controls and rationing which we believe, if adopted, would be very detrimental both to producers and consumers of meat, by restricting consumption and disrupting distribution.

We therefore urge the United States Department of Agriculture to return to the purpose for which it was created and administer the functions that will actually develop the agricultural resources of the country in the best interests of the producers and the consuming public.

We further deplore, by the Department of Agriculture or any other Government department or bureau, the use of public funds for the purpose of popularizing or extending its operations.

We therefore recommend that all appropriation bills passed by the Congress carry a provision that none of the money be used for public relations unless specifically earmarked for that purpose.

### 5. Foot-and-Mouth Disease

In view of the long-standing and apparently permanent peril to United States livestock production involved in the presence of foot-and-mouth disease in many countries with which we have continuing industrial intercourse, and particularly in view of the practical difficulties which have prevented the use of slaughter eradication of the disease in Mexico:

We urge:

(1) That immediate and extensive experiment by the United States Department of Agriculture be directed to the development of proper serums for the control of the disease,

(2) That no experimental laboratory for this purpose should be located anywhere in continental United States because of the grave danger which such a plant would be to the meat supply of our country.

(3) That as long as any trace of foot-and-mouth disease exists in Mexico we insist on the maintenance of a strict embargo on all livestock from that country, whether inspected or not, and even though they might be designated for immediate slaughter,

(4) That as long as any trace of foot-and-mouth disease exists in Mexico we insist on rigid control of the Mexican border.

### 6. Research

In view of the fact that meat is the main food item around which the average American meal is built, and in view of the national interest in the subject of nutrition and the importance of an adequate diet to the health of 143 million food consumers in the U. S., we, the members of the National Wool Growers Association, respectfully request that a substantial appropriation be made available from the funds allocated through the Research and Marketing Act of 1946, to carry on such research as may be necessary to properly evaluate the contribution of meat to the diet of the American consumers.

### 7. Appreciation

We wish to express our appreciation of the work of President Pauly, Byron Wilson, Secretary Jones, Mr. Marsh, Miss Young and the office staff, as well as to President Devereaux and Director Ackerman of the Wool Council. Our appreciation extends also to Mrs. Gertrude Hogan, Mrs. Delbert Chipman, Mr. Otto J. Wolff, Mr. Howard Vaughn, Dr. Wesley Hardenbergh, Dr. J. F. Wilson, Dr. R. R. Renne, Dr. Harry C. Trelogan, Mr. Paul Etchepare, Mr. Sam Lukens, Mr. C. J. Fawcett, Mr. Frank D. Cronin, Mr. Charles E. Blaine, all of whom by worthy contributions to our program have made this convention an outstanding success.

We commend Armour & Company for their decision announced here this morning to arrange inter-sectional excursions of key citizens with the purpose of informing consumers of the fundamental facts of meat production.

## 8. Hospitality

We hereby express to the people of Salt Lake City and the State of Utah our sincere appreciation for their most thoughtful entertainment and hospitality.

## WOOL MARKETING

### 9. California Wool Prices

We feel that the policy of Commodity Credit Corporation in penalizing all California wool three cents for seed defect is unfair to many producers whose clips are free or nearly free. We urge Commodity Credit to assess the seed defect of California wool on the basis of the individual clip rather than taking an average of the State as a whole.

### 10. Long-Range Agricultural Program

We urge Congress to promptly enact a long-range agricultural program with modernization of parity, and one which will place all agricultural products on a fair and equal basis.

### 11. Research on Wool

We urge the Research and Marketing Administration to give wool a more prominent place on the research program and to follow the recommendations of the Wool Advisory Committee, and we further urge Congress to make the appropriation for the Research and Marketing Administration contemplated in the enabling act.

### 12. Branch Status for Wool

Wool has received little consideration as a division under the Livestock Branch of the Department of Agriculture. Therefore, we urge that our request for the establishment of a wool branch be given immediate and favorable consideration.

### 13. Core Testing

We commend the Wool Division of the Department of Agriculture for making core testing available to all wool growers regardless of whether they sell their clips privately or tender them to the Commodity Credit Corporation under the support program.

If this service is to be of value to

growers, results of the core test must be immediately available to growers.

### 14. Wool in E.R.P.

Since the Commodity Credit Corporation has stocks of wool not readily salable and which could be used by European mills, we recommend that these wools be used in the program for the relief of the distressed persons in Europe.

### 15. Wool Handlers' Contracts

We feel that all handlers of wool, when qualified, should be allowed to grade and sort wool. Since several handlers do not have wool handlers' contracts, we request the Commodity Credit Corporation to immediately review their cases and extend all a contract for 1947 and 1948.

### 16. Cordova and Other Wool Cases

There are now pending in Custom Courts of Boston and Philadelphia no fewer than five suits brought by certain members of the Boston and Philadelphia wool trade associations, which suits are calculated to establish legal interpretation of the Tariff Act of 1930 that would admit Cordova Mestiza wool from South America, Welsh Mountain, Valparaiso and similar wools at 13 cents per clean pound duty instead of 25½ cents as the law provides. Cordova Mestiza wool is a crossbred wool much of which would come in direct competition with our domestic quarter and three-eighths grades, and if these pending suits should be won by plaintiffs, much of the tariff protection for domestic wool intended by Congress would be lost and a general disintegration of the Tariff Act would result.

Therefore we urge that the National Wool Growers Association take necessary action to preserve the validity of the existing rates of duty on wool as intended by Congress and as set forth in the Tariff Act of 1930; and that the Department of Agriculture be requested to provide samples of these wools at every port of entry in the United States for the guidance and direction of the appraisers.

### 17. Tariff

Our country has grown great and powerful under a protective tariff. In-

dustry and labor were thus made strong in war and will be better able to build a lasting peace.

On these principles, our country has built the highest standard of living ever known in history. A prosperous agriculture and well-paid labor march hand-in-hand. So we are definitely opposed to the subtle undermining of our tariff policy by so-called reciprocal trade agreements. We respectfully urge that the Trade Agreements Act, as extended, be administered with its terms granting additional tariff protection where evidence proves its necessity to the producers.

We ask that all reciprocal trade agreements be approved by Congress. Wool growers were assured on the highest authority that nothing would ever be done under the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act that would harm the domestic wool industry, yet in the agreements negotiated at Geneva, duties on wool were reduced 25 percent, and the duties on manufactures of wool were further seriously reduced. The agreements were not reciprocal.

We are now threatened with a still further serious reduction through devaluation of foreign currency.

Hence, we insist that Congress recapture and retain its Constitutional authority to approve tariffs.

### 18. Wool Price Schedule

Under the present price schedule for the wool purchase program of Commodity Credit Corporation, certain grades and types of wool are, in our opinion, out of line as to price relatively with standard types. We have in mind certain types of three-eighths and quarter-blood; short, fine Texas; short fine, California, and other types.

We recommend that in the 1948 wool purchase program the schedule be revised by a competent committee of experienced wool handlers who are thoroughly familiar with the types on which changes should be made and that corrections be made to price these wools at the proper values; and further, that those representatives of wool growers who are authorized to represent them in this matter send their recommendations to the Wool Advisory Committee of the U.S.D.A., which is to meet in February to consider revisions in the wool price schedule.



## 19. Thanks to Wool Handlers

We commend all wool handlers and all wool handler organizations for their sincere cooperation in making collections for the support of the National Wool Growers Association, State Associations and the American Wool Council.

## LAMB MARKETING

### 20. Controls

We have enjoyed for the past year the operation of the law of supply and demand after the removal of many Governmental wartime controls on prices and commodities. A concerted effort has been, and is being, made for the power to again impose such controls. It is our firm conclusion that rationing of meat is not now necessary, that prices cannot be successfully controlled except by the law of supply and demand, and that any law that might now be enacted would be impossible of enforcement.

If meat rationing were to be reimposed, we are convinced that without wartime patriotic incentives, black markets would flourish in even greater volume than we knew them two years ago, and many people would be unable to obtain a sufficient supply of meat at any price. Black-market operators slaughtered meat without regard to sanitation, quality or utilization of valuable by-products.

Sheep numbers have dropped approximately 40 percent in the last six years. It appears that this liquidation trend will soon be halted and that with reasonable returns to the grower in view, the sheep population would again increase. If controls and rationing are again put into effect, this will mean further liquidation of breeding stock. Further liquidation means less meat and a shorter meat supply is the direct opposite to the end we, as growers, and the Nation, as a whole, are seeking.

We therefore ask our President to present our opposition either by personal appearance or written statement before the Tobey Committee holding hearings on S. 2024, which is a bill to provide for the allocation of meat, and to present our stand against rationing and controls.

### 21. Marketing and Promotion

We feel that greater stress should be laid on lamb marketing and promotion.

We commend the Lamb Industry Committee for their past efforts in this connection. We request this Committee to organize the most efficient lamb promotion program possible with the funds at their disposal, designed to educate the consumer on the appetite appeal and health value of lamb. We strongly urge that the Lamb Industry Committee continue its efforts to increase collections for this promotional work.

### 22. Promotion Fund

In order that producers may participate to a greater extent in lamb promotion efforts, we recommend that our contributions be increased to 75 cents per car of sheep and lambs sold. We further urge that these collections be made not only on lambs sold at all central markets, but that collections of 75 cents per car also be made by order buyers and packer buyers of all feeder and slaughter lambs. We recommend that the secretaries of the various State Associations contact each of their growers by letter and explain to them that these funds are to be used for advertising lamb, and ask that they authorize these deductions.

### 23. Appreciation

We wish to express our appreciation for the fine work of the American Meat Institute, especially their lamb advertising, which has appeared in prominent national magazines. We feel that this campaign has been carefully planned and effectively instituted and hope that we can look forward to their continued cooperation. We also wish to commend the National Live Stock and Meat Board for their excellent lamb promotion work, as well as their cooperation with the Lamb Industry Committee in formulating an educational program on lamb.

### 24. Research

We request that the officers of the National Wool Growers Association take steps to insure that the production and promotion of lamb be properly represented in the operation of the Hope-Flannagan Act.

### 25. Use of Lamb in Dining Cars

There has been a noticeable lack of lamb on the menus of the railroad companies' dining cars. In view of our

business relationships, we would ask that the railroads make every effort to make lamb available to their dining car patrons.

## PUBLIC LANDS

### 26. Public Lands Committee

We favor the continuance of a Public Lands Committee of the National Wool Growers Association with full power to work jointly with a like committee of the American National Livestock Association or any other organization with similar public land interests.

### 27. Recognition of Original Boundary Lines

Boundary lines between types of livestock have been established upon the basis of customary use of the ranges, and we request that these original established rights be recognized.

### 28. Sale of Soil Conservation Lands

We recommend that lands now under the management of the Soil Conservation Service be placed in the hands of the Bureau of Land Management and that as soon as it is feasible these lands be returned to private ownership.

### 29. Leases, Sales and Transfers

We urge the Bureau of Land Management to expedite all transactions involving the lease, sale and transfer of Federal grazing land.

### 30. Correlation of Time Element by Administrative Agencies

In instances where the permittee is a user of both national forest and Federal range under the administration of the Bureau of Land Management, we ask that these two grazing agencies correlate the opening and closing dates of grazing in different areas. We feel that this is necessary because of moisture conditions and seasonal variations.

### 31. Range Improvement

In order to maintain the present carrying capacity of the Federal range under the supervision of the Bureau of Land Management, we recommend that areas suitable to reseeding be properly developed; that heavily brushed areas be burned, dragged or

railed under a supervised program and reseeded; that water developments be made and fences be constructed between operators of different types of livestock.

### 32. Nicholson Plan

We endorse the principles of the Nicholson plan, and in selecting the director of the Bureau of Land Management, we feel that the director should have the following qualifications:

1. That he understand the West.
2. That he be a practical business man who is familiar with the livestock industry and western business practices.
3. That after he is appointed, he be permitted to report direct to the Secretary of the Interior and not to some branch of the Interior Department other than the Secretary's office.

We request the National Advisory Board Council or a subcommittee thereof to appear before the appropriations committee of Congress and the Department of Interior in an effort to obtain an appropriation of sufficient money to carry out the provisions of the Nicholson report.

## FORESTRY

### 33. Forest Legislation

We endorse the principles contained in Senate Bill No. 33 of 80th Congress and recommend enactment of legislation in accordance with its provisions in order to obtain security of tenure, stability of the livestock industry and the legalization of advisory boards.

### 34. Forest Rules and Regulations

In recent years the Forest Service has not made available to permittees a Use Book carrying the rules and regulations governing grazing on national forests.

We ask such rules and regulations be published and made available for distribution for the use of permittees, in order that they may be fully familiar with provisions under which grazing operations are governed.

No changes in the manual should be made without first being submitted to livestock organizations and Forest Advisory Boards for their consideration and recommendations.

### 35. Reductions in Numbers

We reaffirm resolution No. 37 passed at the last annual convention. This pro-

vided (1) for allotment reports; (2) range examination by permittee, forest officials and advisory boards; (3) three-year study period of carrying capacity; (4) arbitration and settlement of disputes; (5) that reductions, if any, be not made until one year's notice and no greater than ten percent in any one year, and not more than two such reductions in five years.

### 36. Burning and Reseeding

We reaffirm our former stand on burning and reseeded as expressed in resolution 36 passed at our last annual meeting, wherein we recommended proper, controlled and supervised burning of down timber and heavily brushed areas to be followed by reseeded.

Through years of experimental projects, the Forest Service has found it practicable and feasible to burn and reseed in many areas. Feeling that these programs are beyond an experimental stage, we ask that the energies of the Forest Service now be directed to range improvement projects rather than the easy route heretofore taken of continual reductions in permitted livestock.

An immediate active and expanded program of range improvement would accrue benefits to all multiple use as now made of our national forests.

### 37. Use of Parks and Monuments

Embraced in many of our National parks and monuments are huge areas upon which the annual growth of forage is now being allowed to remain unused. Large portions of these areas are undeveloped for recreational purposes and can be used by livestock without any conflict with their present special privileged use. We therefore request national parks and monuments be opened for reasonable livestock grazing.

### 38. Federalization

We are opposed to constant encroachment by the Forest Service through purchases, exchanges, or trading of timber in acquiring more and more private and State lands. This continual federalization is undermining the economic security and taxable base of Western States.

### 39. Antiquities Act

We request the immediate repeal of the Antiquities Act under which monu-

ments, parks, and reserves are established by executive order. These powers should be reinvested in Congress, and in addition, prior to such withdrawals being completed, approval should be given by the legislatures of States wherein such lands are situated.

### 40. Allotments in Non-use Status

During the war and in the post-war period, many livestock allotments on the national forests were and are vacant and in a non-use status. These ranges have been classified as usable for livestock grazing and have been used for many years past. It is recommended that these allotments be not closed to future livestock use but held for those who may be qualified as forest users at some future date.

### 41. Predator Control

Since the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service is charged with the duty of predatory animal control and the Forest Service, National Parks and Monuments expend no funds on predator control, we urge that the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service be given authority to control predators on all Federal lands.

### 42. Bureau Propaganda

We urge that Congress fully investigate the use of funds by Federal agencies for information and education. We believe that there is urgent need for reduction of all appropriations and in particular for bureau propaganda. We believe that a public service agency should confine itself to the administration of its particular service.

### 43. Transfer Cuts

The policy of making cuts for transfers has been distorted and subjected to great abuse; therefore, we urge that such cuts be discontinued entirely, and no cuts made except those which are clearly justified by a survey of range conditions.

### 44. Penalizing Lamb Crops in Excess of 100 Percent

The Forest Service has recently adopted the policy of either reducing time and/or numbers on sheep allotments or charging fees for the lambs

in excess of 100 percent. We believe this is an instance where exceptional performance is being penalized. We are fearful that this will lead to birth control in livestock.

Therefore we are opposed to any cuts in time and/or numbers or extra fees being charged for lambs in excess of 100 percent.

#### **45. Recommendations of Barrett Committee**

After repeated requests by the National Wool Growers Association, State Livestock organizations and various western legislatures, including Nevada, Colorado, Wyoming and several others, for a Congressional investigation of the U. S. Forest Service grazing policies in behalf of all forest permittees, such an investigation was authorized by the 80th Congress and made by a subcommittee of the House Committee on Public Lands and Surveys under the chairmanship of Congressman Frank A. Barrett of Wyoming.

In the course of its investigation the subcommittee held a number of hearings throughout the Western States and received and recorded testimony from all groups interested in national forest conservation and use, including permittees, who, upon the payment of fees, have been privileged to graze cattle, horses and sheep.

We believe the subcommittee's investigation was as thorough and fair for all interests concerned as the time allowed and circumstances could provide.

The National Wool Growers Association has considered the Committee's report and is willing to attempt to fully cooperate under the recommendations made to the Secretary of Agriculture by the Committee. We commend the chairman and members of the Public Lands Committee and of the subcommittee, in particular, for their effort to inform themselves fully regarding the facts in the matter and for the constructive recommendations resulting as set forth in the Committee report.

Secretary Anderson has recently issued a release outlining his reaction to the report of the Barrett investigating committee. He accepts some of the recommendations made by that Committee but rejects the one most important to the livestock industry which would have called for a three-year moratorium on reductions in time and numbers and accepted only in part the next most important proposal for the

establishment of appeal boards. Therefore, before the Secretary's decision is put into motion we consider it of the highest importance that a committee representing the National Forest Advisory Boards of the American National Live Stock Association and the National Wool Growers Association should confer with Secretary Anderson, with officials of the Forest Service, and with the members of the Barrett subcommittee, all to the end that an effort be made to reach a more complete agreement on the sound policies recommended by the Barrett Committee and to eliminate the principal causes for controversy that have plagued both the industry and the Forest Service in recent years.

#### **46. Court of Appeals**

We hold it self-evident that all Federal bureaus be subject to a system of checks and balances. The Constitution, the basic law of the land, established three branches of Government—Legislative, Administrative and Judiciary—and wisely provided that no branch be supreme unto itself. An Act of Congress can be vetoed by the President, a law of Congress declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court. A bureau must follow the sound American pattern. It must not be a law unto itself. Bureaus, like men, want power. The appetite for it when unrestrained is dangerous.

It is regretted that the Forest Service secured to itself the powers of legislation, administration and judicial determination. They are supreme in all matters. Surely the bureau should have no greater powers than a major branch of the parent Government.

We request that steps be taken to create a competent Court of Appeals to hear all cases which cannot be settled within the Forest Service. The field of this tribunal might well be expanded where it will serve as a supreme court for all land controversies growing out of other bureaus.

#### **47. Survey of Forest Lands**

We request that the Forest Service recognize and encourage the use of independent, impartial, scientific surveys in disputes as to carrying capacities of forest ranges. We further request that a competent, impartial survey be made of all forest lands to classify them as to their beneficial use.

#### **48. Big Game**

We recognize that the problems common to livestock growers and sportsmen are accentuated by lack of understanding. We believe that the interest of game, livestock and of the Nation can best be served by close cooperation of stockmen and sportsmen.

Livestock interests are known to be game conservation minded. It is a recognized fact that in areas big game are in excessive numbers in proportion to the proper economic use of the available range. We affirm that the local economy and welfare of the established livestock use should be given fair and equitable consideration. As the Forest Service is charged with the regulation of grazing on our national forests and the conservation of this natural resource, it is the duty of the Forest Service to regulate game, as well as domestic livestock, if this great natural resource is to be perpetuated for future generations. We affirm and contend that big game numbers have increased proportionately to the decrease in numbers of permitted domestic livestock, which the records will verify.

In the interests of conservation, it is the duty of the Forest Service to exert the same effort in disseminating information pertaining to big game that it now exerts in propagandizing use by domestic livestock, and by so doing the public would have a truer picture and a better understanding of all use on the national forests.

### **TRANSPORTATION**

#### **49. Reed-Bulwinkle Bills**

We approve in substance the Reed-Bulwinkle Bills (S-110 and HR-221).

#### **50. 28-36 Hour Livestock Law**

We oppose any attempt to change the present 28-36 hour livestock law.

#### **51. S-1812, S-46 and HR-4595**

We oppose S-1812, S-46 and HR-4595, as we think all public transportation matters should be handled by the present Interstate Commerce Commission, independent of any cabinet officer.



## 52. Investigation of Mountain-Pacific Rates

We do not support S-1727 introduced by Senator Glenn Taylor of Idaho, which seeks an investigation of rates in the Mountain-Pacific territory.

## 53. Amendment to Railway Labor Act

We approve the amendment to the Railway Labor Act of 1926 to provide that a representative of the public be given membership on the board.

## 54. Claims for Livestock Loss

We request the aid of our Commerce Specialist in preparing a resolution requesting the Federal Trade Commission or other interested bureaus to establish claims for livestock loss at full value where the claim is valid.

## 55. Specification of Feed Amounts

We suggest all shippers of livestock at the time of billing specify the amount of feed in transit desired in the space provided on the livestock contract. Where not specified, the minimum provided by the United States Department of Agriculture shall apply. We recommend that the United States Department of Agriculture revise its minimum feed requirements in view of present shipping practices.

## 56. HR-2657

We oppose HR-2657, which would prohibit non-lawyers from practicing before the Interstate Commerce Commission and other administrative agencies.

## 57. Railroad Services

Transportation is of utmost importance in the marketing of our livestock. Fast, safe, efficient movement from the time of loading, handling en route, and quick switching to unloading pens upon arrival at market are of vital importance, if our lambs are to arrive in top marketing condition. Lambs are highly perishable and require very special handling. They cannot be handled in common with non-perishable freight without causing unnecessary shrinkage or loss of weight. This loss of weight is a direct loss to the growers as well as to the railroad.

We recommend that each shipment

of lambs be expedited and not just handled as general freight with all other shipments. In other words, we would like the railroad people to think and operate on the idea of a cutting chute. By installing a cutting chute, lambs and sheep shipments could be separated from general freight and moved to market quickly, safely and economically.

The service rendered to shippers should be in proportion to the rates charged. We feel that we are paying for first-class service and therefore we should get first-class service.

We feel that the railroads should instigate and establish an educational program to teach each employee the fundamental importance of perishable products. This should be followed up periodically with a bulletin to all railroad employees stressing the perishable nature of lambs, and we ask that the members of the State Wool Growers Associations and the National Wool Growers Association receive a copy of this literature through our Association. We recommend the slogan: "Save a pound of lamb a mile" in addition to their slogan of: "Save a pound of coal a mile," and suggest that our slogan be adopted.

In view of the fact that the Union Pacific has enlarged the district of operations from Pocatello to Portland, we stress the importance of their maintaining proper livestock officials who have authority to see that first-class service is rendered.

Car sanding in 1947 was thoroughly unsatisfactory. We recommend that each car be sanded with clean new sand and put in first-class condition.

Stock turned over to the railroads is in good health and in top condition. We feel therefore that the railroads should pay full value for whatever loss is sustained while livestock is in their possession.

## 58. Stockyard Service

We urge that stockyards provide better feed and careful, efficient handling of our livestock. We continue to demand good hay, better service, and quick handling of our stock. Conditions existing justify early correction of our cause for complaint.

## 59. Fast Livestock Schedules

We commend the Union Pacific and Santa Fe railroads for the inauguration

of fast and improved livestock train services from the Mid-west to the Pacific Coast, and we ask for similar services generally.

## 60. Commendation

We express our appreciation of the cooperation of the officers of the State Wool Growers Association, the United States Department of Agriculture, the National Wool Marketing Corporation and its affiliates, the National Livestock Producers Association and all of the many railroad commission and public service bodies who have so willingly and so ably assisted the National Wool Growers Association in traffic matters. To our able commerce specialist, Mr. Charles E. Blaine, and to Mr. Lee J. Quasey, we are especially indebted and herewith extend our thanks.

## PREDATORY ANIMALS

### 61. Progress in Control

For the first time in 83 years, your Predatory Animal Committee is able to announce that in its opinion the predator is on the run and that his elimination from the livestock ranges is only a matter of time if concerted effort is quickened by all known agencies of eradication. Now is the time to strike and strike hard. We must not relent because of this decided improvement.

Reports from most all sections of the range country are to the effect that predators are becoming fewer.

### 62. Fish and Wildlife Service

Credit for this condition is due not to any one method or agency but to all contrivances and systems aimed at control. However, major credit should be given to the Fish and Wildlife Service by the institution of new and scientific methods of control. We pledge full cooperation with this agency, which we feel has done a phenomenal job in the past few years.

### 63. Cooperation of State Fish and Game Departments

Cooperation of fish and game departments of the various states has been very helpful and we ask their continued support.

## 64. Appropriations and Cooperation

We are aware of the effective results achieved by the National Wool Growers Association's Legislative Committee headed by J. B. Wilson in assisting in securing appropriations for the Fish and Wildlife Service. In view of the fact appropriations for the present year are \$210,000 below the budget approved by the President, it is hoped that increases will be in order rather than further reductions.

There is a world-wide meat shortage and the predator destroys an inestimable number of meat animals each year. Since the health of our Nation is dependent upon an ample meat supply, now therefore we specifically urge full cooperation from the U. S. Forest Service, the National Park Service, the Indian Service, the United States Army and the Bureau of Land Management and respectfully request that they contribute toward control of predators on the lands under their supervision.

Furthermore, we request that in view of the meat shortage and in view of the fact that many thousands of tons of meat can be saved by an increased program of the Fish and Wildlife Service, the Congress appropriate \$1,500,000 for predator and rodent control for the next fiscal year.

## 65. Control Programs in National Parks

Due to the policy of the National Park Service, the National Parks of the West have become breeding grounds for the predators. We specifically demand that the Park Service permit control programs in these areas.

## 66. Suppression of Rabies

We heartily support the program of the Bureau of Animal Industry in suppressing rabies in dogs, coyotes and other predators.

## 67. Appreciation

We express appreciation to the Fish and Wildlife Service, the various State game organizations, States and counties which are paying bounties, the Grazing Advisory Boards, agricultural commissioners, sportsmen, ranchers and individual sheepmen who have contributed to the predator program. Through your continued efforts only, can the menace of the predator be permanently eliminated.

## COMMITTEE CHAIRMEN

General Resolutions: Howard Vaughn, Vice President, National Wool Growers Association, Dixon, California.

Wool Marketing: Ray W. Willoughby, Vice President, National Wool Growers Association, San Angelo, Texas.

Lamb Marketing: J. H. Breckenridge, President, Idaho Wool Growers Association, Twin Falls, Idaho.

Public Lands: Ralph R. Reeve, Past President, Colorado Wool Growers Association, Hamilton, Colorado.

Forestry: Reynold Seaverson, President, Wyoming Wool Growers Association, Rawlins, Wyoming.

Transportation: Dr. H. C. Gardiner, Montana Wool Growers Association, Anaconda, Montana.

Predatory Animals: B. H. Stringham, Past Vice President, Utah Wool Growers Association, Vernal, Utah.

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